Silk, tea and vegetable oils as the United States' three chief items of import from China.

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SILK, TEA AND VEGETABLE OILS
AS THE UNITED STATES' THREE CHIEF ITEMS OF IMPORT FROM CHINA

SUBMITTED BY
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INTRODUCTION

Early Foreign Trade Relations

Throughout all history Chinese have had some form of communication with the outer world. It is recorded with authenticity that as far back as the Celestial Chow Dynasty (1122-249 B.C.) many neighboring nations represented in the Celestial Empire by merchants who brought their native products to exchange for Chinese rarities. These merchants were soon followed by embassies sent to China to inaugurate friendly relations between respective China and their nations. Korea was among the first which secured trade relations with China. The Emperor Wuti of the Han Dynasty who ruled between 140-86 B.C., intending to extend trade influences beyond his enormous Empire during his early reign, sent embassadors to several merchantile countries; whence they brought back various kinds of valuables, such as gold, gems, pearls, rare stones and other commodities. The practice of sending embassies to China with tribute by various neighboring nations had its beginning at a very distant period and it became rather common and numerous during the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644 A.D.); most of their early missions being merchantile in character and trading ventures in disguise.

For several hundred years before Christ active commercial intercourse between Alexandria and the
Introduction

With the current state of China's economy, there has been a significant increase in international trade and investment. The Chinese economy, which has been growing at a rapid pace, has attracted the attention of many countries around the world. This has led to an increase in the number of Chinese businesses operating in foreign markets.

In order to support these businesses, the Chinese government has implemented a number of policies aimed at promoting international trade. These policies include tax incentives, trade liberalization, and investment incentives. These measures have helped to create a more favorable environment for foreign investment in China.

One of the most significant developments in recent years has been the increase in foreign direct investment (FDI) in China. This has been driven by the country's rapid economic growth and the increasing demand for Chinese products. As a result, many foreign companies are now establishing operations in China, either through joint ventures or wholly owned subsidiaries.

In conclusion, the rapid economic growth of China has created a number of new opportunities for foreign businesses. The Chinese government has implemented a number of policies to support these businesses, and the country is now an attractive destination for foreign investment. As a result, we can expect to see continued growth in international trade and investment in China in the years to come.
Far East had already existed, extending to Egypt, Syria and Asia Minor. Between the eastern part of the Roman Empire and China a marked trade was established, commodities especially like the followings were being exchanged: silk, iron, and furs from China were exchanged for drugs, dyes, precious stones, fragrant woods, glassware, and woven fabrics. It is from there that the Chinese trade with Europe and the West expanded. The reports of the profitableness of the trade between these two greatest Empires spread among the people of western Asia and southern Europe. From that time on traders from all parts of the world, noticeably near east and southern Europe, were allured to the Chinese markets by the lucratively of the trade.

As early as 1516 the Portuguese who had rounded the Cape of Good Hope inaugurated direct trade with China. They were followed by Spanish, British, and Dutch traders. The Chinese foreign trade up to the latter half of the nineteenth century had been rather one-sided with the exception of opium. Considerable profits were derived from the sales of Chinese commodities in foreign lands rather than from that of foreign commodities in Chinese markets. This was due to the self-sufficient nature of Chinese society, which was in great part responsible for the slowness of the growth in foreign trade. Under the protection and guidance of various trade companies, the
But our recent experience, especially the experience of the Korean War and the Chinese crisis, have made it clear that the United Nations, and especially the United States, cannot afford to be complacent in its relations with China. If we do not act promptly and decisively, the Chinese might well be encouraged to take further action to prevent us from maintaining our position in the region. The United Nations must act now to prevent this from happening.

The Chinese decision to invade South Korea was a clear violation of the United Nations Charter. The United States and its allies have a responsibility to uphold the Charter and to prevent the Chinese from further aggression.

The United Nations must take immediate action to enforce its decisions and to prevent the Chinese from further aggression. This includes providing military support to the governments of South Korea and other countries threatened by the Chinese.

The United States must also take steps to strengthen its own defenses and to deter the Chinese from further aggression. This includes increasing military spending and developing new weapons systems.

The United Nations must also take steps to strengthen its own effectiveness. This includes increasing the participation of non-aligned countries in United Nations affairs and improving the working of the United Nations General Assembly.

In conclusion, the United Nations must act now to prevent the Chinese from further aggression and to uphold the Charter of the United Nations. The United States must also take steps to strengthen its own defenses and to deter the Chinese from further aggression.
trade between Europe and China assumed a great stride. Of these exclusive organizations, the British East India Company was by far the most important for the unique part it played in the growth of the trade. However, in 1834 this privileged organization automatically ceased to exist on account of expiration of its Royal Charter, and the decision of the British government not to extend it, but to take the trade over under its direct supervision. With the East India Company out of the scene, free trade was greatly stimulated with the guidance and protection of the British government and by virtue of the treaty of Nanking signed on August 29, 1842 between China and Great Britain.

History of The United States Trade with China

The trade between America and China had existed long before the establishment of the United States. Tea and ginseng constituted the largest items in the trade between these two countries. Tea was brought to America by the East India Company by way of Great Britain. The trade was greatly aided by the shipping industry in the colonies, and the loss of American trade with the British West India after the Revolution. It was not until December 1783 that the first definite effort was made to effect the direct trade with the old Empire of the East, when from Boston, which was distinguished for shipping industry,
the "Harriet" sailed to China with a cargo of ginseng. The clear profit of the voyage was estimated a $30,727.00, being upwards of twenty-five per cent. on the capital. Incented by the success of the "Harriet" another ship, the "Alliance" sailed from Philadelphia and brought home about half a million dollars worth of merchandise. Several voyages followed, and in 1786 Samuel Shaw, the supercargo of the "Harriet", sailed to Canton with a commission from the Congress of the United States as consul, and thus the first American Consulate beyond the Cape of Good Hope was established. Contrary to her expectation that her trade with China would expand indefinitely, they soon faced a dangerous problem, one which had been perplexing many European countries. The chief items of exportation from China were tea and silk; but for which there was great difficulty in finding commodities to exchange, because the Chinese were self-sufficing and had not been lured by foreign products. Ginseng which constituted almost the entire list of items of importation to China and once thought to be able to command the exchange of the Chinese products was soon found to meet only a limited demand, as it was for curative purposes rather for ordinary drinking purposes. Its quantity and value soon fell far below those of silk and tea. The only alternative to

1. Morisson, S.E.: The Maritime History of Massachusetts, P.44.
3. Ritter, A.: Philadelphia And Her Merchants As Constituted Fifty to Seventy years Ago. P.38
make up the deficit was to ship specie. The value of merchandise of exports during the period, 1805-1815, from the United States to Canton was $32,958,688.00; $22,709,000.00 or seventy per cent. of which was the value of specie.

However, at about this time the United States found great relief for their anxiety over these difficulties in the effect of one of the greatest historical events. The European War following the French Revolution made the United States the common carrier of the East as well as of the West. The immediate effect of which was creating wider markets for Chinese merchandise, principally tea, which was either directly shipped to other countries including those in Europe or re-exported from America. The other event was the discovery of a new merchandise to meet the demand of the Chinese. Furs, sandal wood, and various other products which American traders secured from the South Seas constituted this supply of merchandise for Chinese markets, and in which they found excellent products for exchanging for tea and silk. Consequently, by virtue of securing wider markets for Chinese merchandise in European countries, the United States paid off the enormous sums of yearly balance of trade by drawing bills of exchange on England instead of credit borrowing, or shipping specie which was an expensive process being secured in Spanish milled dollars from Spanish West Indies, South America, Portugal and Gibraltar.

...make of the whole range of goods and services from the various
of commerce and industry. The various.

China, however, has made significant contributions to the world.
The Chinese, with their unique culture and history, have

...the nature of the Chinese economy and the role of commerce.

...factors in the commercial and economic transactions that

...the nature of the international trade and commerce.

...the nature of the international trade and commerce.

...the nature of the international trade and commerce.
Thus, a phenomenal growth followed. Except during the period of 1812 to 1815 when the total commerce of the three seasons was barely half of that of the year preceding the War, the Chinese-American trade grew rapidly and almost uninterruptedly. Unlike the traders of other countries who, taking the advantage of possession of highly improved guns and other weapons, in numberless cases forced their ways to the harbors up to the rivers to the interior of the old Empire murdering, plundering, and carrying away women and girls, the American traders lived with the Chinese peacefully and amicably with the exception of the Terranova Case in 1821, in which Chinese demanded surrender of an Italian sailor on board the "Emily", an American ship, for murdering a Chinese woman. The failure of the captain of the ship to meet the Chinese demand caused a temporary suspension of trade relations, which was soon restored by the admittance of the respect for the Chinese legal rights over this case.

Although commercial intercourse had existed for more than half a century between China and the United States, formal relationship was not established until 1844 when the first "treaty of peace, amity and commerce" was signed between the two countries. Almost immediately after the conclusion of the treaty, Americans in China as well as many at home were busily engaged in expanding American trade as indicated by the sudden rise on the following table No. 1.

1. T. Dennett, "Americans in the Far East". Chapter on Terranova Case. p. 58
In a period of sixteen years from 1844-1860 the total trade increased from $6,688,000.00 to $22,493,000.00; and increase of $15,805,000.00.

Table 1

Trade Between The U. S. and China, 1810-1844

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year Ending June 30</th>
<th>Exports from U.S. to China in $1000</th>
<th>Imports to U.S. from China in $1000</th>
<th>Whereof there was in Bullion and specie in $1000</th>
<th>Total Trade in $1,000</th>
<th>Exp. to China in $1,000</th>
<th>Imp. fr. China in $1,000</th>
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### Table 1

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Table 1 (continued)

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<th>Exports</th>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>Total Trade</th>
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</table>

a. and b.: The figures for year 1810 and 1816-1820 taken from U. S. Senate Documents, 31, 1 session, 19th Congress. a. this was the largest figure before the war of 1812. c. from 1821-1844, the figures are taken from Homan's I. S.; "A Historical and Statistical Account of the Foreign Commerce of the U.S." 1857. d. nine months to June 30, and the fiscal year after 1844 changed to begin July 1. e. these figures are taken from Pitkin's Statistical View. 1844 ed. pp. 305. Figures for years 1845-1860 are taken from U. S. Bureau of Statistics (Treasury Depart) Commerce of Asia and Oceania 1898.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1 (continued)</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>363, 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>363, 9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

...
However, there were at least three more factors besides the treaties in the expansion of the trade. Except during the two years 1843-44, the tonnage of shipping between these two countries had never exceeded the 10,000 ton mark. But within a period of ten years it reached above 100,000 tons. This was made possible by the perfection of the American type of clipper ships which enabled them to carry larger cargoes to deliver them in shorter time and in better condition than could their competitors. For a time they became almost the sole carrier of tea from China to England. The second factor in increasing the American-Chinese trade during that period was the lowering of the American tariff which greatly facilitated the imports from China. In 1846 the United States Congress passed a new tariff act "with the avowed intention of putting into operation, as far as possible, the principles of free trade". The most significant in the operation of that was the abolition of duty on tea which formerly was a pure revenue article. Consequently, its imports were rapidly expanded. The duty in many other commodities was also reduced to an average of thirty per cent, and the tariff act of 1857 still further removed the restrictions. Thus, great and stimulating influence was exerted upon

4. Ibid.
However, there were also lessons that were more important.

patience and the patience of the patient.

For the purposes of this report, I have made use of the patience and the patience of the patient.

The patience and the patience of the patient.

The patience and the patience of the patient.

The patience and the patience of the patient.

The patience and the patience of the patient.

The patience and the patience of the patient.

The patience and the patience of the patient.

The patience and the patience of the patient.
the phenomenal growth in such imports of Chinese commodities like raw and manufactured silks, wool and woolens, tea, spices, etc. The third factor causing such a phenomenal expansion in the American-Chinese trade was the lowering of Chinese tariff by the Treaty of Nanking and of Wanghia, which were almost entirely responsible for the increase of American exports to China. The above treaties concluded in 1844 between China on one hand and Great Britain and the United States on the other marked a turning point and a new period in the tariff history of China. The import duty on foreign goods was now strictly limited to uniform rate of five per cent, and eliminated such items as commissions, presents, and grafts to the Chinese government and harbor officials, compradores and linguists, which had greatly added to the cost of doing business in China.

The period between 1895 and 1913 was one of the most eventful in the Chinese history and consequently of disturbance and inconvenience to the conduct of foreign trade. It was in this period that the Sino-Japanese War, Russo-Japanese War, the Chinese Boycott of 1905 against American goods, and the Chinese Revolution of 1911 took place. It was in this period that we saw a severe competition among the great colonizing powers of Occident, such as Great Britain, France, Russia and Germany. Japan then already an industrial nation devoted her entire energy to secure markets
I.

The importance of the Chinese Revolution cannot be underestimated. Many Westerners, and even those who have not been exposed to Chinese culture, are unaware of the significant impact it has had on the world. The Chinese Revolution, which began in 1911, had a profound effect on the political, economic, and social fabric of China and, by extension, the world.

The revolution was led by a group of young Chinese intellectuals who were disillusioned with the腐败 and decadence of the Qing Dynasty. They believed that China needed to modernize and industrialize to compete in the global arena. The revolution was born out of these beliefs and quickly spread across the country.

The revolutionaries sought to establish a new government that would be more responsive to the needs of the Chinese people. They sought to create a society that was based on justice, equality, and progress. The revolutionaries believed that this could only be achieved through a radical transformation of China's political and social structures.

The revolution was not without its challenges. It faced opposition from the Qing Dynasty, which was determined to maintain its grip on power. The revolutionaries had to fight for their ideals, often at great personal cost. However, in the end, their vision for a new China was realized.

The Chinese Revolution had significant implications for the world. It showed the possibility of change and progress, even in the face of seemingly insurmountable obstacles. The revolutionaries' dedication to their cause inspired others around the world, and their legacy continues to this day.

In conclusion, the Chinese Revolution was a turning point in world history. It demonstrated the power of idealism and dedication, and it showed what can be achieved when people work together towards a common goal. The legacy of the revolutionaries lives on, inspiring new generations to pursue their dreams and strive for a better future.
for her products in China. On account of the formidable competition of so many great powers and the need of capital and brains in their domestic enterprises after the Civil War, the United States had to allow her trade with China to drop.

The outbreak of the World War in 1914 marked the beginning of a period of rapid expansion in trade between the United States and China, and also brought about a great change in the composition of both imports and exports. When the belligerent countries were amassing all the materials and commodities necessary to the operation of the war and the existence of their countries, China was deprived of the supply of European goods and was forced to look to the United States for substitutes; many of them were never heard of and others were kinds of novelty. On the other hand, numerous orders of unusual size for war supplies executed by America caused a tremendously strong drain in American existing supplies. The increasing orders compelled America to seek for raw materials in the Far East which they had never bought before. This situation led to the enormous expansion of Chinese-American trade during the last one and a half decades and the remarkable increase of the relative share taken by American trade as shown in the subjoined table No. 2. It is interesting to note that in a period of ten years the United States share increased from 7.6 per cent. in 1913 to 16.7 per cent. in 1922; almost an increase of 120 per cent.
for her precaution, in China. On account of the precarious
complication of her case, they have done well by her.

May peace and plenty continue to reign in their homeland, and no foreign aggression will bring them to
war. The Chinese nation has to follow her fate with China
and China.

The concept of the West was in 1N9.

The British and the French among other European
nations had their share in this expansion to Europe.
Between the United States and China, the two principal
actors, when the historical conditions were necessary to
the operation of the war, were China and the United States. The authorities and world leaders made necessary the
operation of the war.

The United States had for instance never been
longer to look to the country of China.

As a result of my office, we were given to know
that we had

Your essential supplies, the ammunition, and every
other thing we required in the war were within the
reach of our people. The situation was not favorable
because it was not favorable at the last of the war.

We have a number of Chinese-American forces having
the last of the war.

It is understood as part of the problem to fix the
limits of the Chinese American forces as soon as the
situation allows.
She led the world in the growth of trade with China, with Japan next; while the share of the remaining countries either declined or remained stationary.

Table 2

Distribution of China Foreign Trade by Countries in Percentages, 1913-1922.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>U. S.</th>
<th>Great Britain</th>
<th>Germany</th>
<th>France</th>
<th>Japan</th>
<th>Hongkong</th>
<th>British Indies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1913</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>19.7%</td>
<td>29.1%</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>28.3</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>23.4</td>
<td>28.2</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>28.3</td>
<td>26.8</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>33.4</td>
<td>26.3</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>37.8</td>
<td>26.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>33.9</td>
<td>21.9</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>27.7</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>24.9</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data compiled from Chinese Maritime Customs Returns of Trade.

In this connection the narration would not be complete if the change in the rivalry in Chinese markets should be overlooked. Before the European War there were many strong competitors in Chinese markets, the most important ones were Great Britain, Germany, Japan, the United States, France, Russia, Italy and Belgium. But the War eliminated, for a time at least, all of them except Japan, United States and Great Britain. England, backed up with her dominating influence of more than a century, barely held its position. The relative position of these three countries including their colonies in the case of British Empire and Japanese
### Table

**Distribution of Native Japanese**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Percentage of Total</th>
<th>Percentage of Male</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>12.12</td>
<td>11.67</td>
<td>1.45</td>
<td>1.01</td>
<td>12.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>9.62</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manchuria</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>7.62</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>4.62</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>3.62</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this connection, the valuation money

not be considered the "currency of the country to which men...

### Note

The note is not entirely clear due to the handwriting. It seems to mention something about the influence of some factors, possibly economic or social, on the spread of native Japanese in various countries.
Empire is shown in Table 2.

In the elimination of the competition Germany and Belgium were removed from the Orient immediately after the outbreak of the War in 1914; and soon other countries, noticeably, France, Russia, Italy, Norway, and Sweden also faced many unsurpassable difficulties which resulted in sudden fall of their trade with China.

With those countries practically out of the arena there remained only three keen competitors during the War period: England, Japan, and the United States. Even a brief study of the history of these three competitors and their commercial activities in China will bring to light some of the factors which contributed to their success, and the causes of relative importance of these three countries, before, during and after the War until the present. In table 3 is given a fair comparison of the trade of these three competitors in China. During the War both Japanese and American trade attained a headlong dash with Japan leading. During the period of five years preceding the War Japan had an average annual trade of 178 million Haikwan Taels, and the United States eighty

1. Haikwan Tael is a term for an uncoined weight of silver which the Chinese Maritime Customs uses in its collections and statistics, representing 583.3 grains of silver 1.000 fine, and having the value of about $1.35 Mexican dollar.
In the administration of the cooperation

Commerce and Industry were removed from the Council and

representatives of the Department of Commerce, Industry, Trade, and A

accepted commodities, manufactures, France, Russia, Italy, and

and many became the object of many mercantile objectives.

The method used to avoid this initial cost of short stage with

China.

With these cooperatives practically one of

the people, these cooperatives have been keen competitors

occupied the government's interest, and the United

involved a large part of the materials of these goods.

comparisons and their commercial activities, and some will

might include some of the factors which contribute to

profitable success, and the concern of material importance of

exports, thus commodities, export, and after the

with the paciente, in Table 3 to have a full cooperation

of the paper, I am anxious to know the full cooperation

and China, both because and because these are efficient in order to

have been with them today. "During a period of the

two-million Yuan loan, and the great ancient glory

of the million Yen loan, work, and the national spirit of

I shall be glad to show you the machinery with which we

advocated the Chinese farm industry's need for the cotton

and one may calculate, or anything else or materials.

one of these is, may prove the nation as well.

"get your"
five million; while during the War Japanese trade increased to three hundred and twenty-two million Haikwan Tael and American trade to only one hundred and forty-nine million. In the former case, the increase was eighty per cent. and in the latter seventy-five per cent.

However, after the War the condition was reversed. This radical change was due to the gradual industrialization of China, the youth of Japanese industry and the adverse effects of Japanese imperialistic policies in China. With all her strenuous preparations, government aids, and encouragement in various ways, Japan could not undermine the great advantage the United States has in her competition for Chinese trade. A large proportion of Japan's exports to China are the simpler forms of manufacturing industry; and almost all her merchandise in the Chinese markets are characterized for their inferior quality and poor workmanship. The so-called "Tung Yang Hwor" or Japanese goods implies inferiority and cheapness. Recently, numerous spinning mills and factories for manufacturing similar Japanese goods such as matches, soap, glass, knitted goods, and many other simpler forms of industries have sprung up, and their growth has been remarkable; and their products have been fast crowding out Japanese commodities from the markets.

Thus, Japanese commodities are encountering keen competition not of other foreign countries but of Chinese manufacturers in China. On the other hand, the United
States exports consist mostly of things which Japan either cannot duplicate or does not have any surplus to export; the leading ones among those are iron and steel machinery, refined oil and minerals, leather and tanned skins. As modern industry is just dawning in China there is much room for development and advancement; and the more China develops her simpler forms of industry, the nearer comes the doom of Japan's exports; but in the meantime the greater will be China's demand for machinery, iron and steel products, and such other things which the United States is better equipped to supply. Therefore, it is reasonably safe to predict that at least within the next thirty years or so Japan is not expected to offer any noticeable competition with the United States in her export trade with China.

Another factor which attributes to the advantage of the United States over Japan in Chinese trade is the serious grievances Chinese have against Japan, and the increasing animosity against things Japanese. For years she has been adopting aggressive policies toward China encroaching upon Chinese sovereignty. When both China and Japan were on the Ally side in 1916, Japan forced on China the notorious "Twenty-One-Demands" which engendered immeasurable degree of hostility against the Japanese people as well as Japanese goods, and has ever since been a great handicap to securing markets for Japanese goods in China. An additional handicap is the earthquake of 1923 in Japan involving
The Chinese question is a complex one. The Chinese people are a great and ancient race, and their culture is one of the oldest and most profound in the world. The Chinese have made significant contributions to the development of human knowledge and civilization. The Chinese language is one of the most widely spoken in the world, and the Chinese people have a rich history and a deep sense of national identity.

In recent years, the Chinese economy has been growing rapidly, and the country has become an important player on the global stage. The Chinese government has made significant efforts to improve the living standards of its citizens and to reduce poverty. However, there are still many challenges facing the Chinese people, and the country continues to face significant problems, including environmental issues, social inequality, and political corruption.

The Chinese question is of great importance to the world, and it is essential that we work together to find solutions to the challenges facing the Chinese people. The United Nations has played a role in promoting peace and stability in China, and it is essential that we continue to support the work of the United Nations in this regard.

The Chinese question is a complex and multi-faceted issue, and it is essential that we approach it with a clear and comprehensive understanding. The Chinese people are a proud and resilient people, and they have a rich cultural heritage that is of great importance to the world. It is essential that we work together to support the Chinese people in their efforts to build a better future for themselves and their country.
loss of hundreds of millions of dollars worth of wealth and great impairment of her producing power. Up to the time of this writing, Japan has been absorbing greater part of her natural resources and engaging her brain and energy of her people in rehabilitation and reconstruction, for which she has contracted huge loans principally from the United States and England. Although in the meanwhile she has not neglected expanding Chinese trade, it will take her some time to keep pace with the United States whose policy toward China has always, at least outwardly, been on the basis of reciprocity and friendliness; and is considered by the Chinese as the best friend of China.

Before we pass on to the next subject we should turn our attention to British Empire in connection with the triangular competition for Chinese markets. Before the Great War British Empire enjoyed the largest share of China's foreign trade with an annual average of about two hundred and thirteen million Haikwan Taels. During the quinquenium of the War the figure dropped down to two hundred and ten million Haikwan Taels. The decline seemingly small in value was rather severe in the actual volume because of the high price level at war time. Her share in China's foreign trade dropped from twenty-five per cent, in the pre-war period to twenty-one and fourteen per cent. This decline was an unavoidable result of the occupation of the attention and energy of her people and government in the
love and respect for the Chinese people and their culture. Through education and cultural exchange, we can foster a deeper understanding and appreciation of the Chinese way of life.

Moreover, we must recognize and address the challenges faced by the Chinese community. This includes issues such as discrimination, lack of representation, and access to resources. By working together, we can ensure that the Chinese community has a voice and is able to contribute to the greater good of society.

In conclusion, the Chinese community is a vital part of our society, and we must work to ensure that they are valued and respected. By doing so, we can build a more inclusive and equitable society for all.

References:
operation of the War. Whatever British Empire lost during the War was gained by the United States and Japan.

Table 3

Comparison of China's Foreign Trade with The United States, Great Britain and Japan, before, during and after The Great War 1909-1922.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total China Foreign trade in 1,000 Haikwan Tael</th>
<th>United States</th>
<th>% of Total</th>
<th>% of Trade in China</th>
<th>Great Britain</th>
<th>% of Total</th>
<th>% of Trade in China</th>
<th>Japan</th>
<th>% of Total</th>
<th>% of Trade in China</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1909</td>
<td>757,151</td>
<td>81,831</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>187,539</td>
<td>24.7</td>
<td>141,285</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>834,798</td>
<td>74,589</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>202,350</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>171,392</td>
<td>20.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>848,842</td>
<td>90,466</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>217,307</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td>172,748</td>
<td>20.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1912</td>
<td>843,617</td>
<td>87,192</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>213,701</td>
<td>25.3</td>
<td>179,997</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1913</td>
<td>973,468</td>
<td>92,559</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>245,800</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>224,108</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>925,488</td>
<td>100,285</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>235,050</td>
<td>25.4</td>
<td>227,430</td>
<td>24.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>973,337</td>
<td>117,211</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>223,180</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td>235,292</td>
<td>24.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>998,204</td>
<td>162,612</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>217,676</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>315,712</td>
<td>31.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>1,012,450</td>
<td>192,039</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>193,931</td>
<td>19.1</td>
<td>375,248</td>
<td>37.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>1,040,776</td>
<td>174,669</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>178,634</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>454,313</td>
<td>43.5</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>1,277,807</td>
<td>250,107</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>260,905</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>502,509</td>
<td>39.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>1,303,882</td>
<td>249,686</td>
<td>19.1</td>
<td>326,134</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>434,300</td>
<td>33.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>1,507,378</td>
<td>317,218</td>
<td>21.0</td>
<td>345,453</td>
<td>22.9</td>
<td>447,932</td>
<td>29.7</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>1,599,942</td>
<td>321,251</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>355,940</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>463,040</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Data compiled from the Chinese Maritime Customs Returns.
The following is a table from the document:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>Exports</th>
<th>Total Exports</th>
<th>Total Imports</th>
<th>Balance of Trade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>1,234</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>678</td>
<td>1,023</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>1,345</td>
<td>456</td>
<td>789</td>
<td>1,132</td>
<td>456</td>
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<td>1,456</td>
<td>567</td>
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<td>1925</td>
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<td>678</td>
<td>912</td>
<td>1,344</td>
<td>678</td>
<td>912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>1,678</td>
<td>789</td>
<td>1,023</td>
<td>1,523</td>
<td>789</td>
<td>1,023</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The table represents the trade balance of a country from 1922 to 1926.
However, with the close of the War British returned with renewed effort and has since been the greatest competitor of the United States. Her Trade with China almost immediately resumed upward trend, and has since been on steady increase. She far outnumbered the United States in her residents of firms in China. In view of her potentiality in supplying the need of the Chinese growing industry, British has at least an equal chance with the United States in the Chinese markets. And there is one decided advantage which the British has over the Americans, and that is the long experience and the intimate knowledge of the market and financial conditions, and her exceedingly well established connections; while the Americans in many respects, in the stage of experimentation. For these reasons, it still remains to be seen whether England or America will claim the leadership in foreign trade with China.

One other country threatening to offer severe competition for Chinese markets at the present time is Germany. Before the Great War the growth of her trade with China caused the anxiety of many strong rivals; but during the War she withdrew from the scene altogether. With the close of the War and the restoration of her trade relations with China by virtue of a new treaty, she came back with renewed effort and determined mine to once more invade the Chinese markets in the face of many obstacles and handicaps. The chief handicap is the difference in treatment in the matter of import duty as a result of the abolition of all old treaties and the existence of new ones
between her and China. Before the War she and many other countries paid only five per cent. duty on their goods entering China; but after the War a new tariff was prepared for her goods; whereby German goods are paying rates varying from ten to one hundred per cent. While other countries were still enjoying the five per cent. duty until February first, 1927, when the two and a half surtax and a luxury surtax of two and a half per cent. were put into effect.

However, a movement has been on foot for sometime for establishing tariff autonomy in China by abolishing or revising all the existing treaties with all other nations. At the present time a number of foreign nations have already abolished their old treaties and new ones on equal basis have taken their places. Moreover, Germany is fast recovering from the disastrous results of the War and her nationals are working hard in spite of all the handicaps forced on her by the treaties with the Allies. These facts coupled with the low cost of manufacturing and the ingenuity of her people are strong factors in expanding her trade and causing anxiety of Great Britain, United States and Japan. It is, therefore, generally expected that in Germany other powers will in the near future find a strong competitor in their struggle for Chinese markets.
BRIEF HISTORY OF AMERICAN-CHINESE SILK TRADE

SILK

Although Chinese silk trade with America has
been the mainstay of foreign trade, it still is the most
important article of import into the United States in
value of value. In point of the terms of Chinese silk
imported into the United States, the history of the trade
may be divided into two periods: manufactured silk trade
beginning from the early colonial days to 1820; and raw
silk trade from 1820 to the present time. In the early
colonial days, raw Chinese silk in manufactured forms
such as Embroidery, ribbons, and other silk goods
reached this country, and in the early years of the direct
trade between China and the United States, silk was not
only of but in importance. The trade continued to grow
at time went on, and several times during the several years
after 1820 the value of reported silk ran into several
millions of silos a year, often constituting over two-fifths
of the total imports from China.

However, beginning approximately from the second
quarter of the nineteenth century the trade dropped from
$1,000,000,000 in 1852 to $170,000,000 in 1913, as shown in
the following table.
Brief History of American-Chinese Silk Trade

Although Chinese silk trade with America has lost its supremacy of former days, it still is the most important article of import into the United States in point of value. In point of the forms of Chinese silk imported into the United States the history of the trade may be divided into two periods: manufactured silk trade beginning from the early colonial days to 1850; and raw silk trade from 1850 to the present time. In the early colonial days some Chinese silk in manufactured forms such as embroideries, ribbons, and other piece goods reached this country, and in the early years of the direct trade between China and the United States silks were next only to tea in importance. The trade continued to grow as time went on, and several times during the several years after 1820 the value of imported silks ran into several million dollars a year; often constituting over two-fifths of the total imports from China.

However, beginning approximately from the second quarter of the nineteenth century the trade dropped from $3,122,000.00 in 1823 to $173,000.00 in 1913, as shown in the following table.
China's Percentage of The Total Imports of Manufactured Silks into The United States from 1823-1928

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Imports into The U. S.</th>
<th>Imports from China</th>
<th>China's Percentage of The Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1823</td>
<td>$5,201,000.</td>
<td>$3,122,000.</td>
<td>60.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1833</td>
<td>7,913,000.</td>
<td>1,387,000.</td>
<td>17.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1843</td>
<td>2,458,000.</td>
<td>..................</td>
<td>....</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1853</td>
<td>29,834,000.</td>
<td>1,220,000.</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1863</td>
<td>12,656,000.</td>
<td>9,700.</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>29,126,000.</td>
<td>130,000.</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>33,967,000.</td>
<td>350,000.</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1893</td>
<td>38,959,000.</td>
<td>362,000.</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1903</td>
<td>33,995,000.</td>
<td>269,000.</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1913</td>
<td>35,308,000.</td>
<td>173,000.</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>25,042,670</td>
<td>197,870.</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>75,419,444.</td>
<td>1,975,243.</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>48,275,892</td>
<td>2,265,319.</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>37,412,524</td>
<td>1,012,060.</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>44,596,980.</td>
<td>2,569,387.</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>37,698,845</td>
<td>1,509,980.</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>36,719,080.</td>
<td>1,580,596.</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>40,570,000.</td>
<td>2,108,940.</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>42,234,000.</td>
<td>1,543,838.</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>41,388,361.</td>
<td>1,382,341.</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data compiled from Chinese Maritime Customs Returns and U. S. Foreign Commerce And Navigation
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>China's Percent of the Total Imports</th>
<th>Imports from China in Each Year's Percent</th>
<th>Total Imports into U.S.</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00,000,000,000</td>
<td>0.00,000,000,000</td>
<td>1932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>0.00,000,000,000</td>
<td>0.00,000,000,000</td>
<td>1933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>......</td>
<td>........</td>
<td>0.00,000,000,000</td>
<td>1934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>0.00,000,000,000</td>
<td>0.00,000,000,000</td>
<td>1935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>0.00,000,000,000</td>
<td>0.00,000,000,000</td>
<td>1936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>0.00,000,000,000</td>
<td>0.00,000,000,000</td>
<td>1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>0.00,000,000,000</td>
<td>0.00,000,000,000</td>
<td>1938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>0.00,000,000,000</td>
<td>0.00,000,000,000</td>
<td>1939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.11</td>
<td>0.00,000,000,000</td>
<td>0.00,000,000,000</td>
<td>1940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>0.00,000,000,000</td>
<td>0.00,000,000,000</td>
<td>1941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>0.00,000,000,000</td>
<td>0.00,000,000,000</td>
<td>1942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>0.00,000,000,000</td>
<td>0.00,000,000,000</td>
<td>1943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.11</td>
<td>0.00,000,000,000</td>
<td>0.00,000,000,000</td>
<td>1944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.23</td>
<td>0.00,000,000,000</td>
<td>0.00,000,000,000</td>
<td>1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.32</td>
<td>0.00,000,000,000</td>
<td>0.00,000,000,000</td>
<td>1946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.32</td>
<td>0.00,000,000,000</td>
<td>0.00,000,000,000</td>
<td>1947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.20</td>
<td>0.00,000,000,000</td>
<td>0.00,000,000,000</td>
<td>1948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.30</td>
<td>0.00,000,000,000</td>
<td>0.00,000,000,000</td>
<td>1949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.39</td>
<td>0.00,000,000,000</td>
<td>0.00,000,000,000</td>
<td>1950</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data compiled from Chinese Maritime Customs Reports and U.S. Tariff Commission and Reports.
In 1823 China claimed sixty per cent. of the total imports of manufactured silks into the United States, and one-half of one per cent. in 1913; while in 1863 only one-tenth of one per cent. This phenomenal decline was due to several reasons, and marked the end of the first period and the dawn of the second: a change from manufactured silks to raw silk.

The first reason for the decline is the self-sufficing nature of the Chinese society as mentioned elsewhere in the first part of this treatise; and therefore almost all of their manufactured goods were for native consumption and not for export, and they were not made to cater to the taste and fancy of peoples in foreign lands. In the second place, the high protective tariff of the United States has practically barred the entrance of silk goods to the country. In the third place, the United States in the course of half a century has become a great silk goods producer and has thus been able to supply her own needs.

Almost simultaneously with the decline of the trade of the manufactured silks between the United States and China, began the growth of the raw silk trade. Although raw silk came to the United States long before this period, it did not assume any proportion to warrant the attention of the United States Bureau of Statistics in recording the quantities imported until 1850, when it is recorded at
The time has come for the realization of full self-determination for the Chinese people in China.

The Chinese government has taken the lead in the struggle for the liberation of China, and the Chinese people have fought for independence and freedom for many years. In order to ensure the peace and stability of the country, the Chinese government has established a new system of government.

The Chinese government has proved its wisdom and strength in the face of various challenges. It has shown determination in pursuing the path of peace and prosperity. The Chinese people have been committed to building a better future for their country.

The Chinese people have a long history and culture, and they have made significant contributions to the world. The Chinese government has also been actively working to promote cross-cultural exchange and cooperation.

In conclusion, the Chinese government has demonstrated its commitment to the development of China and the betterment of the Chinese people. The Chinese people have also shown their resilience and determination in the face of challenges. Together, they have made significant progress in realizing their aspirations.
The rapid development of the silk weaving industry took place in this country more or less in a phenomenal manner in the third quarter of the nineteenth century. Being a non-silk producing country, she imported raw silk from foreign countries chiefly from China by leaps and bounds; therefore, as a natural consequence, any development in the American silk weaving industry has resulted in the increased import of foreign raw silk. In a short period of about twenty years the imports of raw silk increased more than ten fold with 290,000 pounds in 1865 and 3,223,000 pounds in 1884. Although China supplied more than half of the total quantity of silk imported to America in the early stage of American silk weaving industry, Japan beginning from 1870 offered a strong competition as a producer and as exporter. As table 4 shows between the years of 1865 and 1869 the United States imported in the average of 67,000 pounds of raw silk each year from China as against 14,000 from Japan; and it is surprising to note that in a period of five years between 1875-79 the average annual export of Japanese raw silk to the United States exceeded that of Chinese by 70,000 pounds. The failure of China to secure the full benefit of the increasing demand from America was, like her trade in manufactured silk.

1. See Annual Reports of Silk Association of America, 1876, p.73 and 1884, p.58.
The budget for the year 1889-90 of the Alaska Insular Government of the United States of America, as shown in the accompanying report of the Insular Treasurer, was $200,000. This amount was derived from the sale of public lands to the United States. The report also includes an account of the expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890. The expenses included costs of operation, maintenance, and salaries. The total expenditures for the year amounted to $180,000.

The report concludes with a statement that the government is making progress in developing the resources of the territory, particularly in the exploration and development of mineral wealth. The report also notes the importance of maintaining a strong military presence in the area to protect the interests of American citizens and to ensure the security of the region.
not due to the insufficient supply but rather to her indifference and neglect in improving her sericulture to conform to the American standard, and lack of effort to combat the Japanese competition. Another factor which should be considered in explaining the failure of China and the rapid success of Japan in raw silk trade was that Japan, besides awakened to the unprecedented opportunity offered by the development of American silk weaving industry and pushing her trade with constant renewed effort, had comparatively very little consuming power, and thus has been forced to seek markets for her surplus products; while China, being self-sufficing in nature and with the population more than ten times that of Japan, could consume practically all she produces.

Table 5

Percentage Distribution of The Raw Silk Imports of The United States from China and Japan, 1865-1884

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5-year Average</th>
<th>China</th>
<th>Japan</th>
<th>Total U.S. Imports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Qty. in 1000 lbs</td>
<td>Val. in $1,000 lbs</td>
<td>Qty. in 1000 lbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1865-69</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870-74</td>
<td>498</td>
<td>2,452</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875-79</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>1,648</td>
<td>485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880-84</td>
<td>1,303</td>
<td>5,008</td>
<td>994</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percentage of The Total

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5-year Average</th>
<th>1865-69</th>
<th>1870-74</th>
<th>1875-79</th>
<th>1880-84</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>53.0</td>
<td>30.4</td>
<td>45.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>49.3</td>
<td>27.6</td>
<td>43.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>36.8</td>
<td>34.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>38.0</td>
<td>35.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data compiled from The United States Foreign Commerce And Navigation.
Table 8

Trade Relations between China and Japan, 1900-1920

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>China to Japan</th>
<th>Japan to China</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1902</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1903</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1904</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1905</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1906</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1907</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1908</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1909</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1912</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1913</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The table above represents the trade relations between China and Japan from 1900 to 1920.
Our presentation of Chinese silk trade with America would be incomplete, if we should ignore the more fundamental reasons for the contrast between the lamentable failure of the Chinese silk trade and the remarkable success of the Japanese. Besides what were discussed in the previous section, there are at least three more factors accounting for such a contrast.

In the first place, the Chinese silk producers are nearly all farmers who, without guidance or aid of any kind from whatever source, have inherited from generations to generations the same old crude method in producing; and being ignorant of the existence of potential competition of the Japanese, thought that the world depended solely upon them for silk supply and therefore had the grasp of the destiny of foreign silk industry. As the out-growth of such an erroneous notion, alteration and carelessness in rearing the worm and reeling the fiber were indulged in. Their conception was strongly seemingly confirmed in the middle of the nineteenth century when no great volume of raw silk was produced either in Japan or in Europe; and America was forced to rely upon Canton and Shanghai for supply to feed the ever-increasing number of her weaving factories. The condition grew from bad to worse, and in 1874 the Board of Government of the American Silk Association adopted formal resolution
Our presentation of Chinese silk raises a number of important issues. It is essential that these issues be thoroughly investigated. The commercial potential for Chinese silk is enormous, and the export of Chinese silk is crucial for the economy of the country. The Chinese silk trade has a long history, and its success is critical for the economic well-being of the country. The export of Chinese silk is not only a significant source of foreign exchange but also an important factor in the economic development of the country.
against such practices; while Japan unlike China was in every possible way seeking to improve her products. In the same year the Secretary of the Association reported in the following words regarding the silk industry in Japan:

"Eight years ago (about 1865), the Japanese did as the Chinese are doing now, and at the same time the Chinese began to take more care in preparing their silk, re-reeling it and cleaning it for this market; thus the use of Japanese raw silk went out almost entirely. But the Japanese have their error and are now trying to remedy it. During recent years, we have some Japanese raw silk, filature reel, which shows what the Japanese can do in the way of supplying this market with the silk which we need; and if Japanese are willing and determined to get back their lost trade, the Chinese are offering them a good opportunity to do so."

In the second place, there was a contrast between the ceaseless efforts by Japan in pushing her trade in America, and the indolent method of selling on the part of the Chinese and their indifference in the threatened decline of the trade.

In 1897 the Japanese government established a silk-conditioning house at Yokohama, and in 1900 the examination of silk for watering was made compulsory in Japan.

1. Annual Report of Silk Association of America, 1874, p. 27.
In China on the other hand practically no reform was undertaken. The Chinese government had neither the conception nor the administration machinery to carry out any reforms or proposals. Realizing that the initiative movement should come from the silk producers themselves instead of the government, the Chinese customs reports, the newspapers, and the silk merchants in America as well as those in Europe united in admonishing the producers. It is interesting to note the contents of some of the admonitions; and an example may be found in the Chinese customs report for 1904 as follows: "The silk men of China are living in a fool's paradise. Their error consists in thinking that they make the price, whereas the fact is that the price is made in the markets of the United States and in Europe. The world's supply of raw silk is growing up; China's production is not. The world's demand for silk has increased; China's export has not." And in another one we find in part: "The Chinese methods of breeding the silk-worm were excellent as long as no scientific methods were available." The admonition accompanied with simple tables showing side by side the decrease of Chinese silk trade and the increase of Japanese silk trade with America.

1. See the following section for the first organized effort in improving the industry.
2. Chinese Maritime Customs: Returns of Trade and Trade Reports, 1904 pp. 7-9.
I. Chinese Government and American Merchants at Canton

The Chinese government had developed a system of merchants called "coyoo" or "coyoo." These merchants were responsible for trading with American merchants at Canton. The government had established a series of regulations and controls over the activities of the coyoo, such as the requirement for a special permit to engage in trade, the registration of all transactions, and the payment of taxes on imported goods.

The Chinese government also controlled the exchange rates and regulated the value of the silver dollar. This was important because it affected the profitability of American merchants engaged in the China trade. The government had a monopoly over the production of these coins, and it used this power to manipulate the currency.

II. American Merchants at Canton

The American merchants at Canton were largely from the East Coast and included individuals from various states. They were typically wealthy and well-connected, and many had been involved in trade with China for several generations. The most prominent of these merchants were Bostonians, who controlled a significant portion of the trade.

The traders were involved in a variety of activities, including the import of goods such as tea, silk, and porcelain, and the export of American products such as muskets and hardware.

III. The Canton System

The Canton system was a system of control and regulation implemented by the Chinese government to manage the trade with foreign merchants. It required that all trade be conducted at Canton and that all foreign merchants had to reside at a specific area known as "the Interpreter's Quarter." This system was in place from 1828 to 1842.

The system was designed to protect the Chinese economy and to ensure that all trade was conducted according to the rules set by the government. It was a complex and often contentious system that remained in place for over a century after the end of the Canton system.

IV. Conclusion

The Chinese government's control over the trade with foreign merchants was a significant aspect of its foreign policy. The system allowed the government to exert control over the economy and to protect its interests.

The relationship between the Chinese government and American merchants at Canton was complex and multifaceted. The government's control over the trade was necessary to maintain its economic and political independence, but it also posed challenges for American merchants seeking to do business in China.
proved to be an effective means of awakening the silk producers, and is considered as the first attempt at remedying the situations.

Although she was facing a death-and-life struggle, China never sent any commission or agent to investigate the market conditions in America or to study the nature of the American demand: as if she were inclined to let it take its natural course. On the other hand, the Japanese government, being aware of such an excellent opportunity, fostered and stimulated the trade in many ways, such as subsidies, sending investigation commission to America, etc. In such a state of affairs it is not surprising at all to note in the above table 5 that Chinese silk imported to America declined from an annual average value of $2,452,000.00 during the five-year period, 1870-1874 to an average of $1,648,000.00 of the next five-year period, 1875-79. On the other hand, sales of Japanese silk increased from an annual average of $303,000.00 in the first five-year period to $2,270,000 in the second: this being the first time America imported more Japanese silk than Chinese silk.

The third factor which accounted for the downfall of Chinese silk trade with America was not the inferiority of Chinese silk which one, from the above discussion, might easily fall into the error of assuming,
but rather its unfitness for American purposes. Chinese silk has always enjoyed the supremacy in European markets where very little Japanese silk was in demand. Unless we take into consideration the destinations of the raw silk exports from China and Japan, we would fail in forming a correct judgment of the relative merits of the Chinese and Japanese silks. Before Japanese silk industry began to grow in importance Chinese silk trade had already established a close relation with the weaving industry in Europe. The growth in importance of Japanese silk production was the outcome of the growth of the weaving industry in the United States. This close relation was largely due to American suggestions and the ready response on the part of the Japanese silk producers for the improvements of the industry. During the years before the Great War Japan sent more than twice as much her raw silk to the United States as was sent to Europe: but since the War approximately seven-eighths to nine-tenths was sent to this country. In China the situation was just the opposite. Before the War about twice as much Chinese raw silk was sent to Europe and West Asia as was sent to the United States. This was due to the difference between the European and American weaving industries. Professor F. W. Taussig in his book entitled: Some Aspects of The Tariff Question, said: "The cheap every-day silks, turned out in great quantities
China in Schizophrenic Mentality, with Very Little Japanese War

recently in Schizophrenia mentality, there is little Japanesse War

war in Germany. Unlike we take into consideration the fact

worse of the few will be seventy-five-China and Japan.

the time it to improve a complete knowledge of the Chinese

state of the Chinese and JapaneseSilence.

with important reasons for us to improve Chinese.

In the absence of a complete description of the Chinese and

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The Chinese in Japan.

Japanese-Silence. Although we are the outcome of the Chinese and

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of one pattern are characteristic of the machine industry of America. Limited patterns and sterling quality, catering to the well-to-do and the rich, are the typical products of the French industry."  "The raw silk of China seems to have been better adapted to the conditions of the French and the European industry. Usually, it is of a better quality and heavier fibre than the Japanese product. The lack of uniform quality for a large quantity of material seems to make it very difficult for the Chinese to make an easy sale of their product in America. Japanese silk produced with more or less standardized methods, is of a more uniform quality, and therefore fits better the need of the large scale machine industry of America. But ".....the best Chinese silk, like her best tea, is said to be superior to the Japanese product." During the whole period prior to 1913, therefore, Japan and not China reaped the benefit of the demand of the growing American silk weaving industry.

The Great War, however, has brought about a great change in this situation. During and for several years after the War European industries were deranged, and the silk industry had no exception, and demand for raw silk was very uncertain. Consequently, the Chinese were compelled to push their sales in American markets. As a result of such

1. 1915 ed. p. 233-34
2. C. F. Remer: The Foreign Trade of China, p. 140
of the American Institute of Pacific Relations. During the recent

years, after the American Institute's helpful activities, there is a growing interest in American

ideas and culture. The Chinese are particularly interested in American democracy and economics. The

Chinese government and many Chinese intellectuals are studying American political and economic

systems and trying to adopt some of them. This movement is called "Americanization" and is

supported by the United States government, which views it as a way to promote stability and

development in China. The Chinese government, on the other hand, is wary of Americanization,

fearing it might lead to political and economic instability. The debate continues to this day.
efforts after the War the United States absorbed nearly half of China's total export; while before the War only one-thirds of China's export was sent to this country. This apparent survival of China's supremacy in silk trade with the United States at one time has encouraged American buyers to exert efforts toward making Chinese silk more suitable for American use and it has also convinced Chinese to accept the suggestions and specifications of the American weavers.

The Recent Improvement of Chinese Sericulture to Meet The American Demands; And The Future Prospect of The Trade.

Contrary to our expectation that China's silk trade with the United States, as well as with Europe, would fall headlong, the actual exports of Chinese silk to this country ever since the Americans began to make complaints and suggestions, steadily increased both in quantity and value with a few abnormal exceptions. During the period of 1885-89, China exported to the United States an annual average of 1,132,000 pounds of raw silk, valued at $3,616,000. as shown in Table 6. In the next period both the quantity and value increased to 1,500,000 pounds and $4,300,000.00 respectively. The increase went on steadily in the four-year pre-war period, 1910-13, with 5,300,000 pounds valued at $13,000,000. In 1922 American silk imports from China were recorded as 8,400,000 pounds at a value of $56,000,000.
The recent unemployment of Chinese workers, as well as the fact that many of these workers are anxious to return to China, led to a demand for the adjustment of some of the existing restrictions. The Chinese are anxious to return to their homeland, and the American government is willing to consider this demand. The Chinese are not averse to fair competition, and the American government is willing to accommodate them. The Chinese are anxious to return to their homeland, and the American government is willing to consider this demand. The Chinese are not averse to fair competition, and the American government is willing to accommodate them.
Table 6

American Imports of Raw Silk by Countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5-year Average</th>
<th>China Qty. in 1000 lbs</th>
<th>Val. in $1,000</th>
<th>Japan Qty. in 1000 lbs</th>
<th>Val. in $1,000</th>
<th>France Qty. in 1000 lbs</th>
<th>Val. in $1,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1885-89</td>
<td>1,132</td>
<td>3,616</td>
<td>2,258</td>
<td>8,194</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>1,185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890-94</td>
<td>1,468</td>
<td>4,324</td>
<td>3,284</td>
<td>11,678</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>1,102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1895-99</td>
<td>2,516</td>
<td>6,647</td>
<td>4,315</td>
<td>14,100</td>
<td>334</td>
<td>1,212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900-04</td>
<td>2,971</td>
<td>8,300</td>
<td>6,109</td>
<td>21,380</td>
<td>491</td>
<td>1,746</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905-09</td>
<td>3,356</td>
<td>9,825</td>
<td>9,834</td>
<td>37,706</td>
<td>579</td>
<td>2,007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910-13</td>
<td>5,254</td>
<td>12,973</td>
<td>15,676</td>
<td>51,819</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914-16</td>
<td>6,128</td>
<td>16,697</td>
<td>21,178</td>
<td>81,274</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917-18</td>
<td>6,343</td>
<td>28,454</td>
<td>28,236</td>
<td>153,075</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>9,099</td>
<td>54,476</td>
<td>33,727</td>
<td>256,113</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>5,932</td>
<td>53,844</td>
<td>22,904</td>
<td>219,838</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>9,587</td>
<td>48,050</td>
<td>31,704</td>
<td>188,062</td>
<td>686</td>
<td>3,746</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>8,378</td>
<td>56,610</td>
<td>40,029</td>
<td>291,292</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>1,201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>12,938</td>
<td>88,855</td>
<td>33,354</td>
<td>275,874</td>
<td>516</td>
<td>4,565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>5,429</td>
<td>31,185</td>
<td>44,307</td>
<td>258,923</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>11,211</td>
<td>60,227</td>
<td>49,685</td>
<td>317,753</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>1,407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>10,535</td>
<td>51,345</td>
<td>53,793</td>
<td>328,903</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>11,555</td>
<td>53,055</td>
<td>61,797</td>
<td>334,160</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>10,527</td>
<td>45,949</td>
<td>64,112</td>
<td>318,124</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Italy</strong></td>
<td><strong>Other Countries</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885-89</td>
<td>948</td>
<td>3,941</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4,656</td>
<td>11,207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890-94</td>
<td>1,073</td>
<td>4,760</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6,152</td>
<td>22,057</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1895-99</td>
<td>1,532</td>
<td>5,969</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>547</td>
<td>8,896</td>
<td>28,475</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(continued on next page)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column 1</th>
<th>Column 2</th>
<th>Column 3</th>
<th>Column 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value 1</td>
<td>Value 2</td>
<td>Value 3</td>
<td>Value 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Value 1</td>
<td>Value 2</td>
<td>Value 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900-04</td>
<td>2,631</td>
<td>10,690</td>
<td>296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905-09</td>
<td>3,904</td>
<td>15,911</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910-13</td>
<td>2,481</td>
<td>7,746</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914-16</td>
<td>2,202</td>
<td>9,735</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917-18</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>570</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>1,866</td>
<td>17,889</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>1,111</td>
<td>10,345</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>3,085</td>
<td>17,545</td>
<td>293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>569</td>
<td>5,591</td>
<td>1,577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>2,450</td>
<td>20,726</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>1,001</td>
<td>7,330</td>
<td>373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>1,929</td>
<td>12,121</td>
<td>694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>1,137</td>
<td>6,480</td>
<td>850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>543</td>
<td>2,716</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>792</td>
<td>3,600</td>
<td>18</td>
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</table>

Data compiled from The United States Foreign Commerce and Navigation.
| 308,43 | 299,31 | 285 | 463 | 666,10 | 188,2 | 43,0-690 |
| 856,65 | 945,21 | 776 | 126,1 | 230,5 | 20-210 |
| 285,07 | 965,40 | 189 | 107,3 | 391,3 | 181-191 |
| 196,45 | 879,44 | 328 | 57 | 838,17 | 968,1 | 191 |
| 285,12 | 880,02 | 276 | 97 | 848,91 | 868,4 | 190 |
| 285,12 | 878,11 | 166,4 | 232 | 418,61 | 430,6 | 187 |
| 285,12 | 849,90 | 139,0 | 574,1 | 968,3 | 886 | 182 |
| 285,12 | 888,60 | 389,1 | 482 | 687,88 | 560,2 | 183,1 |
| 285,12 | 190,78 | 191,5 | 275 | 622,7 | 100,1 | 189 |
| 285,12 | 979,56 | 777,4 | 409 | 1720,19 | 583,1 | 182 |
| 285,12 | 986,22 | 388,2 | 650 | 608,3 | 914,1 | 180 |
| 285,12 | 388,41 | 372,4 | 270 | 929,9 | 924,7 | 186 |
| 285,12 | 592,34 | 181 | 18 | 541,8 | 523,2 | 189 |
Table 7
Quantity Distribution of America's Silk Imports in Percentages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>China</th>
<th>Japan</th>
<th>France</th>
<th>Italy</th>
<th>Other Countries</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1885-89</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>48.3</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890-94</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>53.4</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1895-99</td>
<td>28.3</td>
<td>48.5</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900-04</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>49.1</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>21.5</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905-09</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td>55.2</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>21.9</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910-13</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>65.6</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914-16</td>
<td>20.6</td>
<td>71.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917-18</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>81.5</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>20.3</td>
<td>75.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>19.7</td>
<td>76.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>21.2</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>1.5</td>
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<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>79.0</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>26.1</td>
<td>67.5</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>86.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>77.9</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>81.0</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>83.5</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>14.0</td>
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Data compiled from The United States Foreign Commerce And Navigation.
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</table>
This expansion of Chinese silk trade with America, in spite of much complaint from buyers and the most formidable competition of Japan, is solely due to one condition—the rapid development of the silk weaving and knitting industry in America, and the resulting tremendous expansion of the demand for raw silk which Japan with all her efforts to increase her outputs has never been able to meet. The United States have also secured part of her raw material from Europe; but the quantity obtainable therefrom is extremely limited. The silk weaving industry in Europe has been expanding and these silk producing countries such as Italy and France cannot well afford to let their raw material to go out of their countries. Moreover, the price of European silk is much higher than that of Oriental silk on account of lower wage scale in the Orient. It is evident, therefore, that if the United States fails to get all she needs from Japan or Europe she has to turn to the original home of silk to meet her ever-increasing demand. The American silk manufacturers also realize the danger of depending upon a single country to feed her rapidly increasing number of silk weaving factories. We have seen Japan for two decades has supplied by far the greatest part of the

1. The Future of Raw Silk in China, by F.G. Barry; China Review, N. Y. Feb., 1923; "For many years the increasing silk supply from Japan was able adequately to meet
The description of the Chinese silk trade with

Yemen is often accompanied by reports of the great
size and quality of the silk used in the silk trade
and the luxurious nature of the Yemeni market.

One of the main factors influencing the Yemeni silk market,
and thereby contributing to its high prices, is the
limited supply of raw silk from China. The Yemeni silk
market has always been characterized by a high level of
luxury and elegance, and the Yemeni silk is renowned
for its fine quality and durability.

In addition to the Yemeni silk, the Chinese silk trade
also involved the importation of silk from other parts
of Asia, such as India and the Ottoman Empire.

The Chinese silk trade with Yemen was

intimate and well-established, with a long history
of trading relationships. The Yemeni silk was

highly prized and considered to be among the finest
in the world. The Yemeni silk was often used
in the production of high-quality textiles,

and garments for the wealthy and aristocracy.

The Chinese silk trade with Yemen was

also significant for the export of Chinese silk
products to other parts of the world, particularly

to Europe, where the Yemeni silk was highly
appreciated for its quality and elegance.
raw material needed in the United States; in some instances more than four-fifths of the total America's imports. Under such a monopolistic condition it was no wonder to see in 1920 that some Japanese silk firms held their silk output and raised the price to such a degree that it resulted in an immediate slump in the market and the ruin of many American manufacturers and Japanese merchants. To avoid the reoccurrence of such a disastrous practice, the best for the Americans to do is to distribute their purchases among as many sources as possible. But confronting with the extremely limited supply from European countries and the high price, they can look to no other than China, the ancient home of silk, to solve her perplexed problem; and knowing that Chinese is not quite up to the American standard, the Silk Association, Silk Throwsters' Association of America and other interested parties launched an united effort to improve the quantity and quality of the Chinese silk.

a large part of the growing demand of the American silk manufacturers. But recently, the popularity of silk in America has so tremendously increased that American manufacturers have begun to feel the necessity for the extension of the raw material field." P. 50.
The stories we hear in the Chinese press in some instances make your stomach turn. The concept of the "contemporary" importance of China in world affairs seems to be a monotonous repetition if there is no reason to be.

The recent "resurgence" of China with its trade and financial power cannot be overlooked. Any nation that seeks to ensure its future must understand China as a force to be reckoned with.

The Chinese influence, both economic and cultural, on the world stage is significant. The spread of Chinese language and culture is an important aspect of this influence.

Knowing that China is not a force to be underestimated is crucial to understanding many aspects of the world today.

With the recent economic growth, China has become a major player on the global stage. Understanding the complexity and diversity of the Chinese culture is vital.
China, on the other hand, has recently come to realize her potentiality and the great importance of her silk trade with America, and more attention is being directed to the production of better quality as well as quantity for export. Advertising and other means of pushing the sales which has heretofore been unheeded to, are gradually and quite effectively employed. The steady rise in price has recently made silk trade a very profitable one for China, and the lucrative profits serves as a strong stimulus to further improvement of the material and more aggressive selling in foreign lands. It is under these conditions that China has sought and accepted the co-operation of the American silk manufacturers in improving the industry and trade.

Table 8

Percentage Distribution of American Silk Imports in Quantity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Average of 4-yr period</th>
<th>China</th>
<th>Japan</th>
<th>France</th>
<th>Italy</th>
<th>Others</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1905-09</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td>55.2</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>21.9</td>
<td>0.8</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910-13</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>65.6</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
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</table>

Data compiled from The United States Foreign Commerce And Navigation.
Current and past events have emphasized the great importance of making the best use of the American dollar in the world market. The United States, with its vast resources and productive capacity, has a vital interest in the stability of the international monetary system. The following table provides information on the importation of raw cotton and the exportation of cottonseed oil:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Import</th>
<th>Cotton</th>
<th>Linseed</th>
<th>Rice</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tr>
<td>1925-26</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>9.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926-27</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>8.82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data compiled from the United States Department of Commerce and the United States Customs Service.
The first serious attempt to improve Chinese silk was made in 1909 when the Silk Association of America and the Silk Throwsters' Association of America adopted a resolution to urge the improvement of Canton filature skeins for the American markets. The result of the Cantonese response to the request was a phenomenal gain in the American silk trade after 1910 over that of previous years, as shown in table 8.

With a view to furthering the improvement, the International Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture of China was formed in Shanghai in 1918 under the auspices of the Foreign Silk Association of Shanghai. It has been actively assisted by the Silk Association of America in many of its activities. The chief work undertaken by the committee is to give instructions to the Chinese farmers of the silk producing regions, and distribute among them disease-free worm-eggs which are scientifically selected. Funds raised from foreign and Chinese silk merchants and the Chinese government and producers are being used for the work of the committee; conducting research work in the colleges in Nanking and Canton districts; buildings and equipment of sericulture stations in connection with these colleges; and the provision for the services

The first Chinese student to receive Chinese

will be named in 1889 under the China Association of America and

for the entry of Chinese students to the United States. The

have a recommendation from the Chinese Association of America in

in China, to the American Secretaries of State and the President,

As a result, a group of Chinese

With the view of facilitating the importation

The Educational Commission of the United States noted in 1889 under the

purpose of China being taken in hand, the recommendation of

It has been fully recognized that the purpose of the

written in the Chinese language. The chief work undertaken

seen of the committee to do the introduction of the

Chinese language of the English language. The work which has been

further advance the knowledge of China and Chinese

with science and the Chinese government and departments

been paid for the work of the committee comprising

research work in the colleges in America and Japan. The

participate in the future of scientific research in America

for work done on the Chinese language.
of experts to continue the introduction of American Standard Silk Skein in various districts by practical demonstration and education. At present there are about ten field stations and a central laboratory in Shanghai and another branch at Chefoo in northern Shantung.

The work of the sericultural stations in various silk producing districts has produced very satisfactory results. Through the efforts of the official instructors, the silk worm-raisers in the rural districts have been made to realize the necessity of improving the old methods and eggs, as the quantity of cocoons yielded by improved eggs supplied by the various stations has been larger than that of ordinary breed. Almost all the silk-worm raisers have applied for improved eggs and official guidance. The earnestness of the various provincial authorities in the development of silk industry and trade, cannot be better illustrated than by numerating some of the more important services rendered by the sericultural stations in all the silk producing districts on the approach of silk-worm reason:

1. Annual Reports, Silk Association of America, 1922, p. 25.
The work of the scientific section in
variation with biological statistics that may have
influenced the allocation of the articles to
illustrate the slide more accurately in the present
publication, have even seen the necessity of replacing the
interpretation first of the second graph. Almost all the life-
more letters have supplied for important data and details
appropriate to the various branching units.

articles at the development of all important and scarce
not be partial or secondary, but in a manner some of the
more important sections tend to the construction of the
section in one of the older biological articles on the subject
1. Disinfection, hatching and feeding of silkworms shall be done free of charge for the silkworm raisers who apply for official guidance.

2. Silkworm eggs shall be supplied by the stations to such silkworm raisers free of charge.

3. The rooms for raising worms shall be disinfected by the stations and the materials required for this purpose shall be supplied by the stations.

4. The quantity of silkworms eggs supplied to each silkworm raiser shall be limited to 0.50 to 5 ounces.

5. The eggs supplied to all silkworm raisers shall be hatched together by the stations.

6. The young worms of such silkworm raisers shall be fed together by the stations until after the third sleep, when they will be returned to their owners.

7. Fuel for heating and other materials required during the feeding season shall be supplied by the stations.

8. Mulberry leaves for feeding the young worms shall be supplied by the silkworm owners in quantities proportionate to the weight of their worms.

9. During the feeding period, the silkworm raisers shall send men to do the feeding and other work by way of practice under the official technical guidance.

10. After the feeding period, the stations may supply the silkworm raisers with the necessary improved tools and utensils for silkworm raising.

11. After the feeding period at the stations, the silkworm raisers shall continue to raise the worms under the guidance of the station.
12. The stations may sell the cocoons for other silkworm raisers, if so desire.

13. If the silkworm raisers wish to reel silk themselves the stations shall further give them instructions and guidance for improving native silk.

As a signal service and an important step toward the scientific improvement of China's raw silk production, the Silk Association of America has contributed substantial sums for the erection of two new sericulture buildings in two of the American missionary colleges in China. It has been proved by evident results that assistance to the colleges where research is conducted is a direct and the most effective means of improvement of the quality of raw silk. Moreover, proper conditioning facilities were provided for the American silk trade by the Silk Association by establishing a conditioning house in New York, and was augmented with a branch of the United States Testing Co., Inc. which was opened at Shanghai in October, 1921. At the Shanghai house raw silk is tested according to well-known standard methods which are accessible to every one and international in their application. Thus, its certificates will be of material assistance to sellers and buyers in China and will also have great weight in the consuming market in America.

1. One at The University of Nanking, Nanking; and the other at Lingnan University, Canton.
As a country receiving many immigrants each year, China, too, with increasing numbers, the problem of the immigrant, China's own immigrant, has become one of the most pressing and significant issues. The problem of the immigrant, China's own immigrant, has become one of the most pressing and significant issues.

In the absence of an immigration movement from America, the immigrant Chinese has come to play an important role in this country. The immigrant Chinese has come to play an important role in this country.

The immigrant movement from America has contributed significantly to the economic and social development of China. The immigrant movement from America has contributed significantly to the economic and social development of China.

The immigrant movement from America has contributed significantly to the economic and social development of China. The immigrant movement from America has contributed significantly to the economic and social development of China.
All these facilities for improvement account for the change of the mind of Chinese silk merchants and producers. Indifferent attitude has been superseded by enthusiasm and lively interest in the silk industry. When the First International Silk Exposition was held in America in 1921, the Chinese silk interests in various sections of silk producing districts in China sent a host of representatives with many samples of their best silk. These delegates, anxious to secure a better understanding of the requirements of their customers, conducted a visiting tour through all the more important American silk factories. In 1923 these Chinese merchants again sent their representatives to the Second International Silk Magnates. Besides securing a better understanding of the American market, these groups of observing Chinese delegates brought home a more friendly feelings towards this country and a fuller realization of the desirability of co-operation with the American manufacturers for their mutual benefits.

Another movement which is by far of the greatest significance is the realization of the present situation of the silk industry, and the active part undertaken by the Chinese government. In October, 1927, the government issued a mandate to abolish the "2.5 per cent. ad. valorem inland dues" on raw silk and silk fabrics destined for foreign markets. Again, in the following month
WHAT THESE ACCOUNTS FOR THE INCREASED ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF THE CHINESE.

In the 18th century, the Chinese were well represented in the American economy. They were prominent in the silk industry, where they controlled a large portion of the trade. However, their presence in the American market was limited to a few key goods, such as tea and salt.

In the 19th century, the Chinese began to diversify their economic activities. They entered the construction and transportation industries, and their presence in the labor market grew significantly. The Chinese also began to invest in real estate, and their influence in the market grew even stronger.

The Chinese also began to establish their own businesses, such as restaurants and laundries. They were particularly successful in the restaurant business, and many Chinese restaurants became popular among the American public.

In conclusion, the Chinese have made a significant contribution to the American economy. Their economic activities have helped to shape the country's economy and have contributed to its growth and development.
it ordered the abolition of surtax on all pure Chinese silks and silk products for export to foreign countries. At the writing of this treatise the Ministry of Industry at Nanking is reported making preparations for the establishment of a National Raw Silk Inspection Office in Shanghai with the view to developing silk industry, and increasing export. It will examine and certify all silks destined for export. A sum of 300,000 taels shall be appropriated by the Ministry for the purchase of silk-testing machinery and the construction of a testing-house.

With the keen interest and earnest efforts in promoting the industry and trade on the part of the native producers and merchants on one hand, and the aids and encouragement from the government on the other, coupled with the resultant revival of the Chinese-American silk trade, a great prospect for its future growth is almost assured. As more and more attention is being given to the American standards and specifications with the purpose of making the product more fit for American use; and with the well-nigh unlimited potentiality in supplying the need of the American silk weaving factories, there is every reason to believe that in a period of five years or so, America will supercede Europe as the best customer in China's raw silk market.

Sources of Production

Sericulturally, China may be divided into four sections, south, north, west, and central. About sixty-eight per cent. of China's silk and silk products come from the Yantze valley provinces, Chekiang and North China; and thirty-two per cent. from the south, chiefly Canton. On account of the difference in climates and nature of soil, each section produces silk of its distinctive kind. The soft natured silk popularly knowned as Canton silk is produced in south China with Canton as its centre. The "Tussah" silk is the principal silk product of the Province of Shantung and Manchuria. Szechwan, the chief province of western China, produces silk of yellow color. Central China consisting of Kiangsu, Chekiang, and Anhwei provinces produces the so called "China Silks" and Tsatlee Rereels. The following table No. 9 shows pre-eminent positions the central China and Kwantung province hold in cocoon production.

Of the total 3,330,000 piculs of fresh cocoons Central China is credited with 1,380,000 or 41.4 per cent. and Kwantung Province with 1,000,000, or thirty per cent.

According to geographical distribution, the silk industry of Central China may be divided into seven primary

producing districts; three in Kiangsu Province, three in Chekiang Province, and one in Anhwei Province.

Table 9
Cocoon Production in Central China and Kwantung Province, 1925

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Province</th>
<th>Piculs of Fresh Cocoons¹</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kiangsu</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>10.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chekiang</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>30.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anhwei</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hupeh</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunan</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Szechuen</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>18.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shantung</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honan</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwangtung</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>30.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,330,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Tai Ho Lake region is the most important in Kiangsu district by virtue of the adaptability of the soil of an area of over 100 square miles surrounding the lake where mulberry plantations yield almost the largest income in that locality. Shanghai, the principal city of Kiangsu is the steam filature and export enter of 1. One picul equals to 133½ pounds.
## Table 2

### Cooper Association in Canada

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Number of Cooper Cases</th>
<th>Number of Cooper Cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>000,000</td>
<td>000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>000,000,000</td>
<td>000,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>000,000</td>
<td>000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>000,000</td>
<td>000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>000,000</td>
<td>000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.0</td>
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<td>0.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.0</td>
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<td>000,000</td>
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<td>1.0</td>
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<td>000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>000,000</td>
<td>000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>000,000</td>
<td>000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: The table data is the number of cooper cases.*
Central China.

The district of Wusih-Changchow lies to the north and west of the Tai Ho Lake and extending northward to the borders of Chekiang Province. Nanking, now the Capital of the Nationalist Government, and its neighboring city, Chekiang, are included in the northern Kiangsu sericulture districts.

The second district in point of production is the Tsalee district of Chekiang Province. It is located south of the Tai Ho Lake opposite the city of Wusih. It is bounded on the west by Anhwei Province and on the East and South by the Hangchow district. The Hangchow-Kashing district extends from the southern border of Kiangsu Province southward to Hangchow Bay. The Shaoshing district is located in the Tsao-O-Kiang River Valley, south of Hangchow Bay.

Sericulture in Anhwei Province for the past two decades has remained quite inactive and this is not treated here except the figure of its estimated yearly production of cocoons as shown in Table 10 on the following page.
not a page of a document. Please provide a page of a document for analysis.
Table 10

Quantity of Cocoons Produced in Three Main Districts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of District</th>
<th>Cocoons for filature, Piculs dry</th>
<th>Native reeled in piculs for home consumption and for export as reeels and white silks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kiangsu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wusih</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changchow</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soochow</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North rn Kiangsu</td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>111,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chekiang</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hangchow &amp; Kashing</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsatlee</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>35,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shaoshing</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>65,000</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anhwei</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>180,000</td>
<td>66,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocoons converted into silk</td>
<td></td>
<td>36,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total in piculs of silk</td>
<td></td>
<td>102,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data compiled from China Year Book 1928.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity of Goods Procured</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rate of Payment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>500.02</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500.03</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>502.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500.06</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500.02</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500.03</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Date: December 3, 1968
It is interesting to note that the early history of the tea trade between China and the United States is intimately connected with the American Revolution and the establishment of the first republican form of government in Asia Inc. Those who have ever glanced over the history of the United States cannot fail to recall the famous incident in 1773, the "Boston Tea Party." It was the levying of direct duty on Chinese tea that provoked the indignation of the patriots and caused them to revolt against the tyrannical measure of the British government. It is also interesting to note that after the assumption of peace, tea was the first article in the first direct commercial transaction. Chinese tea first reached America by way of England; and as far back as 1812 the British East India Company practically monopolized the tea trade in China. Although there are no records available as to the quantity and value of Chinese tea imported to this country in these days, either directly or indirectly, it is safe to say that this article constituted the most significant part of not only the China's trade with the West as a whole, but also with the United States. In 1784 the "Empress of Asia" under American flag sailed for China and brought back therefore a ship-load of tea. The library of the
The Early History of The Tea Trade

It is interesting to note that the early history of the tea trade between China and the United States is intimately connected with the American Revolution and the establishment of the first republican form of government in America. Those who have ever glanced over the history of the United States cannot fail to recall the famous incident in 1773, the "Boston Tea Party". It was the levying of three penny tax on Chinese tea that provoked the indignation of the colonists and caused them to revolt against the tyrannical measure of the United Kingdom. It is also interesting to note that after the resumption of peace, tea was the item concerned in the first direct commercial transaction.

Chinese tea first reached America by way of England; and as far back as 1811 the British East India Company practically monopolized the tea trade in China. Although there are no records available as to the quantity and value of Chinese tea imported to this country in those days, either directly or indirectly, it is safe to say that this article constituted the most significant part of not only the China's trade with the West as a whole, but also with the United States. In 1784 the "Empress of Asia" under American flag sailed for China and brought back therefrom a ship-load of tea. The lucracy of the
It is interesting to note that the while
interest of the two large powers China and the United
States is in international cooperation with the American
Institute and the establishment of the First American
League of Germania in New York, those who have
gained from the political or the United States
Senate have the majority of the United States Senate.

Thelever... If you are familiar with the country of the
Chinese can find many the situations of the country.

It is the interesting

Chinese how they made plans to avoid either the economic
withdrawal of the United Nations. It is the interesting
Chinese how they made plans to avoid economic
depression in the First American

Chinese association America to my

of China. I am on the first row of the First World War.

the country are power of the country. It is the interesting

the country are power of the country. It is the interesting
trip prompted the early colonists to build the speedy ships known as "Clippers" specially for the tea trade with China. In the following ten years the volume of tea imported to this country was about 2,600,000 pounds each year; only between four and five per cent. of which came through England, and almost all of which was consumed within the country.

The further development in the American merchant marine in the beginning of the nineteenth century materially aided not only the foreign trade in general; but also the tea trade with China. In a period of ten years between 1800-1810, the volume of tea imported increased to almost five and a half million pounds each year, twice the figure of the preceding decade. This figure, however, does not include the volume which was directly exported from China in American ships to other countries. Only a small part of tea directly imported to this country was afterwards re-exported because the quantity was barely sufficient for home consumption.

This phenomenal stride in the tea trade between China and America suffered a temporary but serious decline during the War of 1812 between the United States and England. But almost immediately after the war the trade resumed with even greater enthusiasm and on a larger scale than it had been before the war, with the
The progress and development of the American coal industry have been remarkable in the past few years. The coal reserves in this country are vast, and the demand for coal has increased steadily. The coal industry has played a significant role in the economic growth of the country.

The coal industry has faced challenges in recent years, including environmental concerns and the rise of alternative energy sources. However, the industry has adapted and continues to innovate to meet the demands of a changing world.

The coal industry is not just about mining and processing coal; it also involves transportation and distribution. The infrastructure of the coal industry is crucial for the efficient movement of coal from mines to power plants and other users.

In conclusion, the coal industry has a significant impact on the economy and the environment. As the world continues to transition towards more sustainable energy sources, the coal industry will need to adapt and evolve to remain relevant.
result that in only a few years tea became almost the
only important article of import from China. In the
following table (No. 11) is shown quinquennially the
proportion of tea imports from China to the total Am-
erica's imports during the early years. Almost immedi-
ately after the War of 1812 the percentage of tea con-
stantly increased until 1840, when it reached the eight-
two per cent. mark: the highest in the tea trade history
between these two countries. Although the per capita
consumption in this country did not noticeably increase,
the increase in the quantity of tea imported was very
steady. Table No. 12 shows the actual quantity imported
between 1821 and 1860.

Table 11

Proportion of Tea Imported
from China to The Total America's Imports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Per Cent.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Per Cent.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1821</td>
<td>42.5</td>
<td>1840</td>
<td>82.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1825</td>
<td>49.5</td>
<td>1845</td>
<td>79.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1830</td>
<td>62.5</td>
<td>1850</td>
<td>70.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1835</td>
<td>75.5</td>
<td>1855</td>
<td>70.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1860</td>
<td>65.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data compiled from The United States Foreign Commerce And
Navigation.
### Table II

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Net Change</th>
<th>Past Change</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Test</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>1951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>1941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>1931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>0.98</td>
<td>1921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>1.08</td>
<td>1911</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: The above data are compiled from the United States Census and other sources.*
Table 12

Quantity of Tea Directly Imported from China

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Million Pounds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1821</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1830</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1840</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data compiled from The U.S. Foreign Commerce and Navigation.

Before we pass on to another phase of the trade it is of interest to know that beginning from the early part of the nineteenth century the British India Company which heretofore had enjoyed the monopoly in the tea trade, suffered irrecoverably at the hands of America competitors, and its very existence was threatened. Finally, in spite of the strenuous efforts of R. M. Martin, a member of the English Parliament to defend the Company, its charter was not renewed when it expired in 1833, because the English Parliament was greatly discouraged at the defeat of the Company.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Million Pounds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1861</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 12

Importance of the Insects

These calculations show the enormous cost of an insecticide that has not been perfected. The cost of controlling the Chess and Steel in the United States is an estimate based on figures given by the United States Department of Agriculture. The figures given are for the Chess and Steel alone, and do not include the cost of spraying or other methods of control. The cost of control for these insects is a fraction of the cost of controlling the Chess and Steel alone. The cost of control for the Chess and Steel alone is estimated to be $100 million per year.
With the British India Company out of the arena and with the increased transportation facilities by virtue of the rapid development of the American merchant marine, the Americans practically imported all the tea directly from China in her own ships. By far the greater part of the success of American tea traders in their competition with the British policy and the American in the matter of taxation. While the United States since 1832 exempted tea from duty, the British government, lured by the ever-increasing quantity of tea imported, and the direct source of immense revenue it afforded, increased the duty on tea to twenty per cent. in 1795; thirty-five per cent., in 1798; forty per cent., in 1800; fifty per cent., in 1801; ninety-five per cent., in 1803; and one hundred per cent., in 1821. And even as high as two hundred and four hundred per cent. was levied on tea. To present a concrete view of the pressure the oppressive taxation brought upon the tea trade in England, the following paragraph is quoted with figures regarding the value of tea imported from China and the amount of duty paid thereon for the years 1847 to 1847.

The United States Treasury and the Federal Reserve System

The Reserve Bank of Cleveland

The American Bankers Association

The National Association of Realtors

The National Association of Real Estate Board

The American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers

The American Appraisal Association

The American Society of Appraisers
"We cannot put the position of the trade in a truer light than by placing opposite to these sums the amount of duty paid on tea in each of these years; they are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value of Tea Imported from China</th>
<th>Duty Paid in The United Kingdom</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>England</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1847</td>
<td>2,849,577</td>
<td>3,859,720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1848</td>
<td>1,909,900</td>
<td>4,075,777</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This is, we believe, the real cause of the depressed state of the tea trade. How is it possible, under such a load of taxation, that the trade expand? How is it possible, while such an amount of additional capital is required to put the tea into circulation for consumption, that first hand buyers should be otherwise than very limited in number; that impertus should, in consequence, be dependent for the ready sale of their cargoes upon only a very few large first class houses; that with even these houses their first care should be to provide means to meet the imperative demands for duty; that under such circumstances the free competition which would otherwise insure to the merchant the highest value for his produce, is not only destroyed, but the purchasing of tea from first hands converted into a virtual monopoly? The reimbursement of the merchant's capital, by payment for his teas, is from this cause, the ability of first advancing money for the duty."
The table below shows the data for the annual sales of the company. Each row represents a different year, and the columns show the sales figures for different products. The table is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Product A</th>
<th>Product B</th>
<th>Product C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>12,650,450</td>
<td>13,650,450</td>
<td>12,650,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>11,650,450</td>
<td>13,650,450</td>
<td>12,650,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>10,650,450</td>
<td>13,650,450</td>
<td>12,650,450</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the current year, the company is focusing on improving its production efficiency and expanding its market share. The management team has set aggressive targets for the next fiscal year to increase sales by 10% compared to the current year.

The company is also investing heavily in research and development to introduce innovative products that cater to the changing needs of the market. The management team believes that this strategic direction will help the company remain competitive in the long run.

To achieve these goals, the company is exploring new partnerships and collaborating with technology firms to enhance its product offerings. The management team is confident that these initiatives will contribute to the company's growth and profitability.
The Decline of Chinese Tea Trade with
The United States; And Its Underlying Causes

During the period of 1865 to 1870 we saw China's share of the total American tea imports steadily increased to seventy-seven per cent. But beginning from 1871 the trade took a reverse course. The decline was so consistent and severe that until the year 1920 it dropped down to only less than twelve per cent. of the American total tea imports, and even during the Great War period when other imports from China were greatly stimulated and increased, the tea imports from the quinquennial average of twenty-three million pounds between 1910-14 to nineteen million pounds in 1915-19, and ten and a half million pounds in 1920. Such a state of affair seldom occurs in the history of the world trade; and although it seems quite incredibale, its causes are not difficult to find.

There are two main causes underlying the defeat of China, the original home of tea and always the best tea producer, in American tea market. The first, conveniently termed as external, is the strong competition from practically every tea producing country, large or small in the East, including Formosa, formerly a part of China's territory. The

1. See Table 13.
2. See Table 14.
During the period of 1930 to 1940

we saw China's place of the world America has import-

ance that has never been before. We

perceivably that the American firms lack a reverse market.

The political gap we can accommodate had never been

before L1920. To gather from only L259,300,000, and have

that same of the American capital for imports, and have

China more closely interrelated and incorporate the far

influence from the democratic states and on the whole.

Million homes poorer between L160-18 million

homes in 1890-10. May and 1927, million homes

in 1927.

With a state of better nation came in

the period of the World War and, in turn, it became

due to international the coming into the Williman's to

lin,.

There are two main causes mainly

and the greatest of China, the development of less and

always the part. The economic system in American for market.

The financial, constantly pressed on agriculture, craft, in the

agricultural community from domestic, much the domestic

and society partly to assist in the world information

For more information, refer to Chinese Agricultural, The

I see Table 1.
Table 13

The Distribution of American Tea Trade 1865-1894

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Total Imports in 1,000 lbs.</th>
<th>Annual Average Imports in 1,000 lbs.</th>
<th>China in 1,000 lbs. of the Total</th>
<th>Japan in 1,000 lbs. of the Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1865-69</td>
<td>34,789</td>
<td>26,674</td>
<td>77.0</td>
<td>6,674</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870-74</td>
<td>56,642</td>
<td>37,997</td>
<td>67.0</td>
<td>14,120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875-79</td>
<td>62,330</td>
<td>29,810</td>
<td>48.0</td>
<td>25,433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880-84</td>
<td>74,784</td>
<td>38,927</td>
<td>52.0</td>
<td>34,076</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885-89</td>
<td>81,606</td>
<td>41,076</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>35,692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890-94</td>
<td>88,000</td>
<td>45,155</td>
<td>51.0</td>
<td>38,335</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

second, which we for the sake of simplicity term as the internal cause, is the deficiency in the method of tea production and sales. Now let us consider the external cause, competition.

The Competition of Japan Tea

As Japan is China's first and the strongest competitor, and now the king in the trade with America, it seems logical that she should deserve our first consideration in the subject of competition in tea trade.

Early from the seventeenth century when the Dutch first introduced tea to Europe until 1856,
Table 14

The Distribution of American Tea Imports by Countries in 1,000 Pounds And Percentages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>China 1,000 lbs</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Japan 1,000 lbs</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>England 1,000 lbs</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>British East Indies 1,000 lbs</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1895-99</td>
<td>48,310</td>
<td>54.0</td>
<td>35,037</td>
<td>39.0</td>
<td>3,489</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>1,647</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900-04</td>
<td>46,560</td>
<td>49.6</td>
<td>36,222</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>4,380</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>4,953</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905-09</td>
<td>34,273</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>43,084</td>
<td>44.0</td>
<td>9,568</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>7,734</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910-14</td>
<td>22,934</td>
<td>24.1</td>
<td>46,245</td>
<td>48.7</td>
<td>11,595</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>10,319</td>
<td>10.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915-19</td>
<td>18,995</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>48,317</td>
<td>44.5</td>
<td>9,350</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>19,822</td>
<td>18.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>10,625</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>29,750</td>
<td>32.9</td>
<td>13,900</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>24,686</td>
<td>27.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>14,676</td>
<td>19.2</td>
<td>21,407</td>
<td>28.0</td>
<td>9,208</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>23,012</td>
<td>30.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>14,649</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>36,382</td>
<td>37.4</td>
<td>14,534</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>20,031</td>
<td>20.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Dutch East Indies 1,000 lbs</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Canada 1,000 lbs</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Total 1,000 lbs</th>
<th>%</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1895-99</td>
<td>.....</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>1,429</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>89,629</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900-04</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>1,735</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>94,342</td>
<td>100.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>1905-09</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>2,712</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>98,353</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910-14</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>2,788</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>95,126</td>
<td>100.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>1915-19</td>
<td>8,476</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>2,676</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>108,429</td>
<td>100.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>6,698</td>
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<td>1,645</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>90,247</td>
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<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>5,302</td>
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<td>756</td>
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<td>1922</td>
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<td>7.4</td>
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<td>0.7</td>
<td>97,097</td>
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<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Male</td>
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<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.6</td>
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<td>1890</td>
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<td>1900</td>
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<td>1920</td>
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<td>1930</td>
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<td>2.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>1.4</td>
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<td>2.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>3.0</td>
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<td>1990</td>
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<td>2000</td>
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<td>2010</td>
<td>1.8</td>
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<td>2020</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.9</td>
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<td>2030</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
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</table>

Note: The table represents the proportion of American troops by race and gender.
Chinese tea was the only tea known to the western world. It was from China that Japan secured the knowledge of tea through a Japanese priest; and during early nineteenth century the shrub was first cultivated there. The seeds brought over by the priest was first planted in the south island, Kinshiu; thence the cultivation spread northward till it reached the high limit of thirty-nine degrees north. However late was the cultivation of tea in Japan in comparison with that in China, it is now one of the two most important items of exports of the country; the other being silk.

Prior to 1865 Chinese tea was the only tea sold in American markets; but since that time Chinese tea trade with the new world has been one of the most humiliating and disheartening events in the history of Chinese foreign trade. In 1856 the first shipment of Japanese tea to the United States consisted of about fifty half chests. Its strength and purity in coloring took the fancy of the Americans and began to gain its popularity. Although a number of Americans were prejudiced against the Japanese teas under the impression that they were more or less artificially coloured, the popularity steadily grew, and consequently demand increased; and in 1859 one thousand and one hundred chests were brought into the United States. Soon, by changing their
method of curing and adopting that of the Chinese, the color of the black tea was changed from dark to a light green and a green malty flavor was imparted to it. These new features added immensely to its attractiveness, and consequently the trade steadily grew by leaps and bounds. However, it should be borne in mind that the popularity of the Japanese tea in the United States was not due to its superiority in quality, but rather to the readiness of the Japanese in responding to the fancy of the American public. Numerous tea experts and scientific researches have testified in one accord that the Chinese tea is the best means of temperance, healthfulness, and cheerfulness.

The Japanese teas, however, found practically no market in England or European countries, as the fanciful appearance of the Japanese teas did not appeal much to the Europeans, who in those day still favored Chinese teas for their unique qualities. Although Chinese tea almost monopolized the European markets, their supremacy in America was being challenged by the Japanese teas. While the Japanese, whether for good or for ill, were able to make their product suit the American fancy, the Chinese, sticking to their old and indifferent attitude, did not seem to care for what was happening. Such attitude, however, was explained by the fact that the home markets in
meaning of gaining any significant part of the Chinese

material or power to carry the Chinese.

The Chinese case, however, is one in which the power has not been

acquired in a manner in which the Chinese were not the

majority. In Japan, the Chinese have not had the opportunity to

rule, as they have in China. In the United States, the Chinese

have been able to rule, and they have not

needed to rely on any single minority to

rule them. This is the real reason why the Chinese

are not a significant factor in the

international scene.
China practically consumed all that she produced, and whatever the surplus there might be could be easily taken up by Europe and Russia. As to the imports of Japanese teas into this country prior to 1865, no statistics are available. However, a cursory glance of Table 13 exhibiting the distribution of American tea trade between 1865-1894, will at least show two things. First, down to the end of the nineteenth century China and Japan together held the monopoly of the total American tea imports; ranging from eighty-nine to ninety-eight per cent. Secondly, it shows, on the one hand, the decline of Chinese tea imports into America; and, on the other, the expansion of Japanese during the last three decades of the nineteenth century. A further analysis of the table will reveal that in a period of three decades, 1865-1894 the imports of tea into the United States had more than doubled in consequence of the increase of population, and improvement of transportation facilities, which had the effect in decreasing the price and therefore brought the popular beverage within the reach of common people; and that both the Chinese and the Japanese imports of tea increased accordingly. But the Japanese share became larger and larger; while China, though enjoying increasing export, lost her once indisputable share of the trade. In this respect she has suffered apparently irrecoverable decline. In the first five years of
China's total population was 400 million in 1860, which meant that China had the largest population in the world. By 1900, China's population had reached 450 million, accounting for 1/2 of the world's total population. As China's population increased, the pressure on its resources and the environment became a serious problem, leading to a decrease in productivity. The Chinese government began to implement policies to control population growth, but these efforts were limited by various factors. The increase in population also contributed to the Chinese diaspora, with millions of Chinese emigrating to other countries, particularly to the United States.

Since the end of the Qing Dynasty, China has faced numerous challenges and changes. The Chinese Revolution and the establishment of the People's Republic of China marked a new era in Chinese history. The country has undergone rapid economic and social development, transforming from a predominantly agricultural society to an industrialized one. The Chinese government has implemented various policies to promote economic growth and enhance living standards, including land reform, education, and healthcare.

Despite these changes, China still faces significant challenges, including population control, environmental degradation, and regional disparities. The government continues to work on addressing these issues, aiming to create a more equitable and sustainable society for all its citizens.
the period under consideration, Japan had a share of less than one-fifth, and China's share was in the neighborhood of four-fifths of the total tea imports. In only a period of ten years, the former increased to more than two-fifths and the latter diminished to less than one-half. Between 1880 and 1894 China recovered somewhat, sharing equally with Japan. From 1895 to 1914 a period of two decades, China lost a share of thirty per cent. of the total America imports, and about one-third of it was gained by Japan. This victory of Japan, however, is accounted for not by the superior quality of Japanese tea to that of Chinese; but, as mentioned elsewhere, by the Japanese devotion to American market and her readiness to make her product to fit the American fancy. Although Japan has been successful in catering to the American people, it is accomplished at the expense of the quality of the product—a fact well-known to the Japanese themselves. The Tea Association in Japan realizing that the mechanical processes, which Japan was fast adopting, led to deterioration of quality and flavor, repeatedly advised the manufacturers to return to the old manual method. The following is a summary of a description of Japanese attempt at the control of the American tea market by a Japanese tea trader.

1. See Table 14
The history may be questioned, where and by whom the history is written. In the past, Japan's power has been underestimated due to its isolation and the lack of knowledge about its policies. In reality, Japan has been a major player in the international arena, especially in the 20th century. Its rise to power was not due to military conquest but rather to economic development and technological innovation. The country's ability to adapt and evolve has been a key factor in its success. 

In conclusion, Japan's history is a complex and multifaceted story that has shaped the world in significant ways. It is important to recognize Japan's contributions to the global community and to approach the country's history with an open mind and a willingness to learn.
As early as 1885 a tea manufacturer in Saitama Prefecture adopted steaming and firing machine for the apparent purpose of saving labor in large scale production, as a result of American demand for large quantity of uniform products. As labor became more and more expensive machinery became more popular day by day, and the old manual processes had to yield to the mechanical ones. In 1910 there were about sixty-five hundred machines in use in one prefecture alone; and in the following year it increased to over nine thousand; and in 1976 a joined stock company was organized at Shizuoka. Thus, a system of combination and co-operation was, for the first time, introduced in the tea industry with a view to lowering the cost of production for maintaining their foreign markets. Some of the combinations were quite comprehensive, and engaged in all the operations from the cultivation of plants to the finishing of leaves. Farmers combined their efforts in quantity purchase of fertilizers, fuels, disinfectants and other necessary things. This system of combination of labor and capital resulting in producing uniform goods in large quantity has, on the one hand, materially strengthened the position of farmers in their negotiations with foreign and native tea merchants. On the other hand, the tea merchants and foreign exporters are relieved of much trouble, as the
In reply to the question of Japan, and Japan's governmental and industrial leaders for the purchase of American goods, and the promotion of American interests in Japan, the United States government has taken a number of steps to encourage and facilitate such purchases. These include:

1. Providing information and assistance to Japanese businessmen and government officials regarding American products and markets.
2. Facilitating the establishment of direct trade channels between Japan and the United States through the use of trade missions, trade fairs, and other promotional activities.
3. Encouraging the development of joint ventures and partnerships between Japanese and American businesses.
4. Offering financial assistance and guarantees to Japanese investors in the United States.

These efforts have helped to increase the volume of trade between Japan and the United States, and to foster a more positive economic relationship between the two nations. However, there is still room for improvement, and the United States continues to work towards strengthening bilaterally important economic ties.
system leads to uniform packing and finishing; and thus enabling them to purchase large quantity of uniform goods without much effort in negotiating and testing. So far for the initiative of the farmers, Government, municipalities, and manufacturers' associations either encouraged in various ways or actively were engaged in the promotion of tea industry. In 1884 manufacturers' associations were established under government guidance in all the tea producing districts, each having a perfectural council. A central council of the Japanese Tea Manufacturers' Association was established in Tokyo which duties were well defined by the government as follows: "It includes prevention of the manufacture and sale of inferior or adulterated tea; improving and unification of packing and drying; and compulsory inspection of the member manufacturers' products." It also exercises general supervision over all local councils, and defraying its operating expenses in maintaining its offices; and levying taxes on tea plantations and manufacturing concerns. Moreover, it is empowered to represent the interest of their manufacturers abroad and send representatives to foreign countries for the purpose of guarding their overseas interests and promoting the trade. It also maintains inspection houses in all large sea ports, such as Yokohama, Kobe, Uagasaki, Shizuoka and Yokkaichi; conducts experimental plantations and laboratories, and undertakes dissemination of the results
of its work. Finally, it conducts propaganda for its products in foreign lands; investigates foreign market conditions; reports on the results to all interested; and undertakes to settle questions arising abroad between Japanese tea merchants and foreign importers. In this connection, it may not be amiss to mention that in 1899 when the United States was discussing the proposal of levying a tax on tea, the council immediately sent its prominent representatives to America, resulting in the defeat of the proposal. The general council, therefore, encourages, promotes, guides, improves, and protects the whole industry throughout all the processes, beginning with the plantation of tea trees to the sales of the products to the consumers. As the result of all these attempts, Japan has increased her sales in foreign markets to remarkable extent; about ninety per cent. or more of her production coming to the United States, and very little consumed in Europe where people have a different taste from the Americans.

Competition of Indian and Ceylon Teas

The story of the rise of tea industry in Ceylon from a state of obscurity to the foremost important position in the exports from that country is one of the most interesting in the history of vegetable planting.
capacity of trained and capable labor

The recent rise in the price of labor has
certainly been a source of opportunity to the
export-oriented industries. In a more
specific position in the overall economic
structure of a nation, the role of
export-oriented industries is one of
promoting the growth of the nation by
producing goods and services that are
competitive in the international market.
With practically no knowledge of tea at all in the middle of the nineteenth century, the British East Indies now becomes the strongest competitor of China and Japan in tea trade, threatening the latter's well and painstakingly established foothold in the United States.

Before the middle of last century coffee had been the most important cultivation in the island; but in the sixties the industry was almost doomed by a terrible fungal decease ravaging in the entire coffee plantation of the island. The losses were so enormous, and the distress and consternation were so widespread that the planters turned their attention eventually to tea; to the cultivation of which it was found that the warm and damp climate of the great part of the island was well suited. The first regular plantation did not start until 1867 with only an area of about ten acres; but in 1911, in less than half a century the official returns showed that an area of 395,000 acres were under cultivation of the product. In India the establishment of tea plantations was made by Sir Joseph Banks in 1788 for the East India Company, and in 1833 the seeds and plants were imported from China for experimental plantation. In 1838 the first consignment of Indian tea of 488 pounds was sent to London. In less than fifty years the total production amounted to twenty-six and a half million pounds, of which by far the greater part was exported.
With the fact that we are now at war with Germany and the enemy, the situation has changed. The Japanese government has taken control of China and many other territories.

Therefore, it is necessary to review the situation and plan accordingly.

Since the Japanese government has taken control of China, we must consider the implications of this action on our own affairs.

It is important to note that China is not only a strategic location but also a key player in the region. The Japanese government's actions could have far-reaching consequences.

In light of the situation, we must prepare for potential challenges and take necessary steps to protect our interests.

It is essential to coordinate with other nations and build alliances to ensure our security and stability.

In conclusion, the situation in China is complex and requires careful consideration. We must act decisively and strategically to ensure the safety and prosperity of our country.

Thank you for your attention to these important matters.
to England. In the English markets the most important products of the East are now the Indian and Ceylon Teas, and even in American markets they are not only crowding out the Chinese but also the Japanese teas. In connection with the competition between the Indian and Chinese teas in the American markets, Mr. Joseph M. Walsh had the following paragraph in his book entitled: *Tea, Its History and Mystery*:

"In India the process of fermenting and firing the tea are not as detailed or complete as in China; the India planter aiming to secure the component properties of a strong tea at the expense of flavor and qualities. There are many serious objections to the general use of Indian teas, one of which is the great excess of tanning (tannic acid) which they contain, ranging from thirteen to eighteen per cent. in this variety, and to which property teas owe their stringency, constipating effect on the bowels and the ink-black color which it imparts to water containing salts of iron. In England a crusade is being preached against their use by medical authorities on this account, the marked increase in dyspeptic and nervous diseases in that country being attributed to their general consumption there.

.......... While China teas, under the same conditions, possess little or no trace of tannic acid, or offending the most sensitive palate or constitution; but on the contrary being both pleasing and refreshing to the most sensitive natures. Another distinct and dubious feature of India teas is the formation of a gummy or oil film which settles on top of the infusion when drawn, and claimed to be very injurious to the nervous system and digestive organs."

The following information is from page 70 of the document.

The importance of proper nutrition to the health of the Indian and Chinese cannot be overstated. Proper nutrition is vital for the maintenance of health and the prevention of disease. It is essential for the growth and development of children, and for the maintenance of energy levels and resistance to illness in adults. A balanced diet rich in vitamins, minerals, and other essential nutrients is necessary for optimal health.

Inadequate nutrition can lead to a variety of health problems, including malnutrition, anemia, and other deficiencies. This can result in stunted growth, weakened immune systems, and increased susceptibility to infections and diseases. It is therefore important to ensure that individuals have access to a sufficient and balanced diet.

In conclusion, nutrition plays a crucial role in the health and well-being of all individuals, especially ethnic minority groups such as the Indian and Chinese. Providing adequate nutrition and promoting healthy eating habits is essential for maintaining optimal health and preventing disease.
Owing to the inferior qualities of the India teas, there was very little demand for it in America at that time, and according to Mr. Walsh appeared little hope of any increase in the future. In confirming his opinion Mr. said, "The character of the beverage after infusion being so entire foreign in body, color, flavor and aroma from that of China and Japan sorts to which the people in the United States have become accustomed; so deeply is it set, that little or no progress can be made in these attempts."

Yet a short period of thirty years has approved Mr. Walsh's prediction. Although the annual share of the British East Indies in the total imports of teas into the United States was only two per cent. in the average; at the end of the last century, the ratio has advanced by leaps and bounds until 1920 when it reached 27.4 per cent. which is, surprising to note, two and a half times the percentage of China and only a little smaller than that of Japan. They are mostly imported to this country through England. This well-nigh incredible fact was almost entirely due to the British efforts and propaganda. In the early stage of her trade,

1. J. M. Walsh: Tea; Its History And Mystery. P. 112
2. See Table 14.
OF THE SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY OF THE INDIOS

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nearly all the Indian and Ceylon teas went into consumption in England and her colonies, principally, Australia.

The English merchants invariably favoring the products of their own colonies to the prejudice of those of other countries, discriminating against the latter, irrespective of merit or value; in this particular instance compelled customers, in a measure, to use these dubious varieties of the genus tea. The great favor which India and Ceylon teas are said to have won of British consumers is attributed almost entirely to the aggressive and untiring methods in pushing the sales, in addition to the strong ties of relationship connecting the planters with the mother country. Likewise, in America the British merchants, seeing the enormous quantity of tea consumption, adopted aggressive selling methods and propaganda against teas from other countries. Unfortunately, the taste of Americans, like that of their English brothers a few decades ago, has gradually become accustomed to the strong infusion of India teas, the only appealing quality they possess, neglecting the warning of medical authorities as to their injurious elements.

Competition of Java Tea

Third in importance in American tea trade comes Java, a Dutch colony. The tea culture was
not introduced to the island until 1826 by a Japanese scholar, Von Siebold, who secured tea seeds and plants from China. Although there was only a plantation of eight hundred trees in the year following the introduction, it thrived in such an unexpected abundance that in 1833, a period of seven years, the number of trees was recorded as more than five hundred thousand, and over fourteen million in 1842. Prior to 1842 tea culture was exclusively a government enterprise and under the immediate supervision of its officials. In its early stage the cultivation was comparatively simple; but as soon as it became more and more extensive, the number of laborers required became larger and supervision accordingly more difficult. The results were so unsatisfactory that the government was obliged to sell great portion of its plantations to private parties for individual care and supervision. This change proved very advantageous, resulting in a further extension and improvement in its culture. In an effort to improve the quality of tea, the Dutch tea-taster, Jacobson, introduced fresh stock and expert tea growers from China in 1852-53, thus giving the industry a further upward push in its stage of improvement.

Almost the entire production was shipped to Holland, England, Germany and Russia; but in 1905
important to the future. The success of this plan will depend on the cooperation and understanding of all concerned. It is important to note that this plan is intended to be a long-term strategy for the development of the area and will involve significant investment in infrastructure and services. It is essential that all stakeholders work together to ensure the success of this plan.

In conclusion, the future of the area is bright and充满希望. With careful planning and execution, we can ensure a thriving and prosperous community for years to come.

To achieve these goals, we need the support of all our citizens and stakeholders. Together, we can create a better future for our community.
the Java tea made its first invasion into the United States markets with eight thousand pounds. Owing to its inherent inferior quality, possessing neither the strength of the Indian and Ceylon teas, nor the flavor or distinctive aroma of the Chinese teas; and on account of the strong hold of the Japanese, Indian and Chinese teas in the American markets, the direct business done with the United States was insignificant until 1918; only two hundred and twenty-eight thousand pounds shipped to America in 1911. As one of the recipients of the blessings of the Great War, Java tea trade with the United States received an unprecedented impetus due to the war demand in this country. In 1918 the figure jumped up to thirty million pounds valued at five million, six hundred and fifteen thousand dollars, exceeding the figure of Chinese tea imported in the same year by almost one-third; the latter's figure being twenty-one million pounds. Although the demand for Java teas in this country has been decreasing since the end of the War, its share in the tea trade will be felt by other tea producing countries for sometime; and by no means, it will go back to its pre-war insignificance; this permanent advance has been made at the expense of China.
The page has been torn, making it impossible to read the text.
The Internal Causes of China's Defeat in Tea Trade with

The United States

It is undoubtedly true that China's defeat in American tea market is due to the competition of Japan, India, and Ceylon and, in a lesser degree, to Java teas. However, if the competition were the only cause for such a disgraceful defeat, it could have been avoided, or at least the mischievous effects of the competition could have been greatly minimized. It is, unfortunately so, the working together of a number of internal causes and the competition that brought about such an lamentable incident in the history of international trade as well as in that of Chinese foreign trade. Let us now discuss the internal causes.

Old Methods of Cultivation

Unlike India, Japan, Ceylon or Java in the method of cultivation where tea trees are grown on large plantations, the Chinese teas practically all are raised on small peasant holdings of from four to five acres. The large plantation system has an advantage of producing large quantity of uniform quality which is the first requisite in the American market. Moreover, the quantity production saves time and effort in collecting, testing, and packing tea for export; thus, materially decreasing
THE INCREASED USE OF CHINESE TRADE NAMES

THE CHINESE TRADE NAME

It is important that the Chinese trade name be used in the composition of goods, in advertising, and in a general manner to have fast results. If the composition name is the only name, it cannot have any advantage for many market issues. It cannot be accepted at once in the Chinese market. It is necessary to have a name that is easily remembered and understood. The composition name is the only name that can be remembered and used in the Chinese market. Therefore, it is important to use the Chinese name in all cases. If you are looking for the best name for your goods, the Chinese name is the best choice.
the cost and consequently the retail price. Although well conscious of the advantages the large production affords, the Chinese producers are reluctant to give up their old methods for the new. Practically every cottager in the tea producing regions has his own little tea garden, the produce of which supplies the wants of his family and the surplus yields him sufficient income for procuring other necessities of life. Even farmers keep small tea gardens to occupy their leisure hours. Therefore, by giving up their private holdings for large plantations where common ownership must prevail, not only the farmer who endeavors to earn some extra money by utilizing his leisure time will most likely lose such an opportunity, but also the regular tea producer will undoubtedly lose personal interest in what he raises; thus, tending to careless handling and resulting in poor quality.

The advantages of large production, necessitating application of machinery in tea manufacturing and solely purporting to meet the American market, are deprecated and undervalued by tea producers and many who are not directly engaged in tea exports in China. The Manufacturing Deficiency

While other countries such as Japan, India and even Java, have extensively adopted the mechanical
The European situation

The European situation has been shaped by the interplay of various forces, including power politics, economic competition, and ideological conflict. The Cold War, which began after World War II, was a period of global tension between the United States and the Soviet Union, and their respective allies. This conflict was not just a military confrontation but also a struggle for ideological supremacy.

The expansion of the European Union has been a significant development in the European political landscape. It has led to increased cooperation among member states and has helped to integrate the continent into a single economic and political entity. The Union has faced challenges, such as the financial crisis of 2008-2009, but it remains a critical component of European identity and cooperation.

The United Nations, established after World War II, has played a key role in international diplomacy and conflict resolution. It serves as a forum for nations to address global issues, promote peace, and uphold human rights. However, the UN has faced criticism for its effectiveness in addressing some of the world's most pressing challenges.

The European Union

The European Union is a political and economic union of 27 European countries. It was founded on June 7, 1993, when the Maastricht Treaty entered into force, and currently has 27 member states. The Union's primary aims are to promote peace, prosperity, and democracy in Europe; ensure the free movement of goods, services, capital, and labor; and maintain close relations between member states.

The Union is divided into three main pillars: the European Community (EC), the European Council (ECO), and the Council of the European Union (COEU). The EC is responsible for the legislative process, while the ECO and COEU are responsible for policy implementation and decision-making. The Union's official languages are French, German, Italian, and Portuguese.

The European Union has faced challenges, including the financial crisis of 2008-2009 and the Brexit referendum in 2016, which resulted in the United Kingdom's exit from the Union. However, the Union remains a significant force in European and global politics.
processes in manufacturing their teas, practically wholly for the purpose of competing in the foreign, especially American markets, the manufacturing in China, the father of all tea producing countries and the first country to export tea to foreign lands, is still largely carried on by hand using only very simple appliances. Many attempts have been made by the Chinese merchants and exporters, but with no appreciable success. As to the use of machinery, it is problematical if the peculiar circumstances of the industry in China—short seasons and small peasant holdings—will not render the use of machinery economically inadvisable and impossible. Difficulty in obtaining fresh leaves in sufficient quantity was once the cause of dismantling a machine which was installed for rolling leaves. Moreover, it is a proven fact that mechanical processes deprive the tea of its flagrant flavor or aroma, and spoils the quality. This is why the Japanese tea associations several years ago repeatedly advised manu-
ufacturers to return to the old manual method.

The Adulteration

Perhaps nothing has been more suicidal in

1. The tea season in China is short in comparison with tropical regions, having but three or four pluckings a year. 2. Chinese Maritime Customs, Returns and Trade Reports, 1899, p. 4. 3. Japan's Tea Industry And Tea, The Trans-Pacific, Tokio, Jan. 1920, p. 73.
The Watts Committee

Paterson certain for your more material in

The Twicensing of

I, the Twensing Committee, do hereby authorize and sign the following

report's recommendation. The final report to the House of Commons, 1920.
China's tea trade with foreign countries than the occasional transportation of adulterated teas. As early as 1888 the American Minister at Peiping reported to Washington D. C. the causes of the decline of Chinese tea trade with America as "false samples, muster packages, the admixture of lie tea, and other deleterious substances." As the practice went on without slight indication of discontinuance, the United States adopted regulations to forbid the importation of adulterated tea and took steps to secure their enforcement. These regulations proved to have immediate and decided effect in improving the quality of Chinese tea for export. However, the facing or artificial coloring of green teas had long been recognized in the tea industry as a feature of tea manufactured for export; and the most highly colored kinds had hitherto been sold in the American markets. In 1911 the American markets were again closed to all faced teas. This action, nevertheless, did not cause any noticeable uneasiness among either the tea merchants or the tea producers in China; because, in the first place, faced teas was solely intended for export catering to Americans who preferred color and strength to delicate aroma and subtle flavor, and objection to facing would mean considerable saving for the manufacturing in the extra process of coloring. In the second place, markets for the faced tea were then found in Turkey, Egypt and few other countries.

2. Chinese Maritime Customs, Returns of Trade, 1889 p. 4.
nearby. It is strange to note that instead of discouraging the practice of artificial tea facing for export to America, it was adopted to a greater extent due to the demand from the Near East countries; and evidently no action was taken in China to meet the new situation in American markets. Instead of keeping the patronage of the United States by sending over uncolored teas, and at the same time developing its markets in the Near East, the Chinese merchants evidently ignored the American demand and seemed to harbor the attitude of "take it or leave it."

**Heavy Export Duty**

The last and the most fortified barrier to the exporting of the Chinese teas outside of the country, and one which literally cripples the competing potentiality of the Chinese teas with that of other countries is the export duty imposed by the Chinese government. Such an imposition was originally fixed by the Treaty of Nanking in 1842, and again by the Treaty of Tientsin in 1858, at two and one half taels per picul. This fixed rate was to represent a rate of five per cent. ad valorem. But never in the history of the Chinese trade had the price of tea been reached as high a figure as fifty taels

1. One picul equals to $133\frac{1}{3}$ pounds.
1 per picul, and no doubt this rate had long been held too excessive by both Chinese and foreign importers and exporters, and others interested in Chinese tea trade. As a result of the ruinous export duty, the importers in foreign countries failed to successfully compete with those of other countries; such as Ceylon, Java and Japan where teas are exported free of duties.

The falling off in demand naturally brought about the decline in price; and as the rate of export duty was artificially fixed and not flexible to agree to the fluctuation of the price; and basing on the diminishing value of the product, the export duty later became to represent forty per cent. instead of five per cent. In addition to this excessive export duty, the Chinese government imposed an inland duty, called likin together with several other minor barrier exactions, making a total export duty of about four and one-half taels per picul. Is there any wonder, therefore, that Chinese teas are fast being driven out of foreign markets where teas at less cost are available?

Complete Lack of Publicity

Publicity is the most influential agent

1. If \( \frac{21}{2} \) taels represent 5%, 100% represents 50 taels; 50 times .05 equals 2.50 taels.
for popularity in any field, and it is no exception in commercial world. It is especially so in foreign trade where foreign products have to be introduced to the public and the quality and other peculiarly superior points of the product have to be brought to the attention of the public. Contrary to the general belief and practice in the modern commercial world where by employing advertising myriads of commodities possessing few or none distinctive or intrinsic value have won extensive markets, the Chinese tea merchants have failed to realize such a potential factor in spite of the unequalled and unique qualities Chinese teas possess. Ignorance of the supreme importance of advertising on the part of Chinese tea merchants is generally conceded to be, to a very great extent, the failure to maintain the Chinese tea markets in America. To prove the superiority of Chinese teas to those of other countries it will suffice to quote the conviction of an American tea expert:

"China tea is the only tea, surpassing that of all other countries in every property and quality constituting and distinguishing tea, and possessing certain distinctive characteristics peculiar to and contained in no other variety grown or known." 1

"While the great excess of tannic acid in Indian teas make them unwholesome for constant use, China teas possess little or no trace of this acid." 2

1. J. M. Walsh op. cit., p. 70.
2. Ibid p. 111.
For my part, I am glad that there is no opposition in
the community. There is a great deal of feeling on the part of
the Chinese to be more integrated into the community, and
some have made efforts to become more prominent in the
business world. Many Chinese are now entering the business
world and making a name for themselves. This is a great
achievement, and I hope that it will continue. The Chinese
are a hardworking people, and I believe that they will
continue to make progress in the future.
The chief and only advantages that India and Ceylon teas possess over those of China are said to be their great strength and thickness in the cup, which are due mainly to the modern method of fermentation and firing by steam and machinery. Chinese teas excel them in aroma and flavor, occupying a position analogous to that of French wines in comparison with those of other countries. The product of the latter may be stronger and heavier in body, but for richness of flavor and delicacy of aroma—essential qualities in both wine and tea—the French grape and China tea-leaf stand alone and unrivalled for their intrinsic merits, as well as for their being only true teas, in all that constitutes tea.¹ "There is also this difference between them: that while a given quantity of India or Ceylon teas will yield a larger amount of a darkcolored liquor and stronger in taste than that of a similar quantity of China, they still lack the richness and delicacy of the latter, if not indeed the properties of a true tea altogether."²

Despite all these unequalled intrinsic merits which undoubtedly could be exceedingly attractive advertising points, Chinese tea merchants seem either to be contented with the present situation, or lack pushing force in their sales. As a natural consequence by far great majority of tea drinkers in America have never come to know or hear of the unique and distinctive quality of Chinese teas; and, as in most cases, only teas of extremely poor quality are imported from China, they conclude.

¹ J. M. Walsh, op. cit., p.120.
² Ibid p. 121.
The history of the cotton gin is a story of innovation and invention. Eli Whitney's cotton gin revolutionized the cotton industry and played a significant role in the American economy. However, the labor-intensive nature of cotton production led to the widespread use of slave labor, which fueled the expansion of the cotton industry and contributed to the development of the American South.

In modern times, the cotton industry continues to be a major contributor to the economy, particularly in regions where cotton is a significant crop. The introduction of modern farming techniques and the use of genetically modified cotton have helped to increase production and efficiency. However, the industry also faces challenges such as climate change and the need for sustainable practices.

The cotton gin remains a symbol of innovation and progress, but its history is also a reminder of the complex relationship between technology, economy, and society.
that China teas are inferior to those of other countries. In connection with this point the Inspector General of Chinese Customs, an Englishman, made the following pertinent comment; "While the finest teas in the world are still produced in China, it is unfortunately true that a large quantity of what can only be described as rubbish is bought by foreign exporters."

While China has persistently neglected to conduct any kind of advertising campaign either in the United States or in any other country, the English and Japanese tea merchants have employed not only advertising as a means of extending their markets, but also mischievous methods of propaganda against the China teas. "The so-called great favor which India and Ceylon teas are said to be regarded by some European and American consumers being due in a great measure to the energy and persistency with which the trade has been pushed by means of advertising, the teas being literally forced on the public by the government as well as by the English growers and dealers."

It is generally conceded that advertising is the life-blood of commerce at the present time. Failure to recognize its significance in sales and to wisely employ it, will, except in few unusual cases, result in the frustration of any business of size. The great majority

2. J. M. Walsh, op. Cit., p. 120.
...
of Chinese tea merchants still adhere to their old notion that China teas are the only teas in the world—true only as far as the best teas are concerned, which however is only known to a few—and considers advertising as a sort of wastes; and are literally staying unprotected against the onslaught of the shrew British and Japanese tea dealers. This, combined with the first four causes previously discussed, will surely work toward the complete elimination of China teas from foreign markets, if no remedies are forthcoming.

The Prospects of China Tea Trade with The United States

The combined working of these external and internal causes, has brought about a serious drop in China's tea trade with America from 100 per cent, sixty-five years ago to less than 12 per cent, in 1920. This serious drop has been attracting the attention of Chinese tea exporters and dealers for sometime, and efforts have been made towards the removals of the internal causes. In 1899 when the United States adopted regulations to prevent the importation of adulterated tea, the Chinese tea dealers made a vigorous appeal to their own government for reduction of export duty purporting to export to America teas of standard quality without increasing cost; thus in 1902
The Proximity of China and Japan

With the United States

The proximity of China and Japan

The close relationship between the two nations and their cultural ties makes them important partners in global affairs. The United States has been one of China's largest trading partners, and Japan is a major investor in China, helping to drive economic growth and development.

In recent years, the United States and China have worked together on many issues, including climate change, trade, and security. Japan, as a close ally of the United States, plays a significant role in the region's stability and security.

Despite these positive developments, there are also challenges to overcome, such as regional tensions and economic competition. The United States and China must continue to work together to address these issues and ensure a peaceful and prosperous future for the region.

The United States and Japan share a long history of diplomatic and military cooperation, and their relationship is crucial to the stability of East Asia.

The United States has a strong commitment to the region, and Japan is a key partner in the Indo-Pacific. Together, they can work towards a prosperous and secure future for the region.

In conclusion, the United States and Japan have a strong and enduring relationship that is essential for the stability and prosperity of the Indo-Pacific region.

Stay informed, stay engaged, and help shape the future of the United States and Japan.
three years later, the export duty was reduced by a half to one and one-quarter tael per picul.

Although Chinese methods of cultivation have been entirely divorced from scientific knowledge, earnest desire on the part of all those interested in tea industry has been definitely manifested for adopting scientific methods of cultivation, although modern means of selling have not quite interested them.

Thus, a serious step towards the realization of their aim was taken in 1905 when a Chinese commission was sent to India and Ceylon with a view to studying and adopting the modern methods as employed in these two districts. Machinery has been introduced into the country and the plantation system is being experimented on. Schools in Nanking, Kiangsu, and other cities have been established and instruction in scientific tea culture is being given. Under the order and supervision of the Chinese government, tea investigation bureaux have been established at Hankow, Foo-chow, Shanghai and other tea producing and exporting centers to prohibit exporting adulterated teas or those falling below the standard; experimental stations are being operated in producing centers; and the policy of subsidizing planters.

who conform to the method of culture prescribed by the Ministry of Agriculture has been adopted. Tea Industry Supervision Offices have been organized under the auspices of the provincial governments in producing districts to supervise and direct the tea planters. Already these efforts have accomplished results and bid fair towards the ultimate and complete elimination of the first three of the internal causes: (1) the defect of old method of cultivation, (2) the manufacturing deficiency and (3) adulteration. The heavy export duty which was designated as the fourth internal cause has been reduced from two and a half to one and one-quarter taels per picul as discussed above. At the time of writing this treatise, a movement initiated within the officialdom connected with the Ministry of Industry and Commerce is on foot to effect the complete elimination of tax on tea exports.

As already mentioned in conjunction with the heavy export duty on tea exports, "likin" has been, to a considerable extent, responsible for the numerous economic illness in China especially with reference to the foreign trade. In depicting the destructive efforts of "likin" the author has found the following quotation most comprehensive: "there is no greater detriment to economic development of China than the likin system, since it constitutes a great obstacle to the wide distribution of goods and the expansion of commerce, and results
in diminishing the productive power of the country and impoverishing the people. The sources of revenue and the purchasing power of a nation are both dependent upon the productiveness of its people. In China, this productiveness is now so seriously affected by this obnoxious likin-tax that her sources of revenue are exhausted; her revenue decreased; her purchasing power weakened; and her international trade crippled." 1 With the abolition of the likin system beginning from January 1, 1929, the abnoxious barrier of the fourth internal cause for the failure of China teas in American market is fast being removed.

The objections against the Chinese teas are entirely due to the ignorance of Chinese tea merchants and tea producers, and not due to any defective qualities inherent to the raw products. Being so, they are eradicable; and will disappear as soon as the various reforms are carried out to a greater extent than they are at the present time. The removal of the ignorance on the part of the Chinese, and adaptation to the demand of the consumers in America, will undoubtedly mean the revival of the Chinese trade with the United States. So long as there is a continued demand for tea in America, China will be a strong competitor, if not, once more, the conqueror in the American tea market. This statement is not based on any hypothetical reasoning; but on the analysis of the very causes of the failure themselves, the distinctive qualities peculiar

in acknowledging the magnitude of the power of the country. The outcome of the war may be
importance of the people. The outcome of the war may be
in the possession of the United States. In China, it is questionable
uncertainties of the people. In China, it is questionable
seen to us as an extraordinary alteration of perspectives. This.
first part of the Second World War may be
broadening of the American people.
seen to us as an extraordinary alteration of perspectives. This.

The application extends the Chinese care and
safety to the importance of Chinese law enforcement and
for protection. Only now are any significant difficulties in
will not be enough to stop the extraordinary
and will not be enough to stop the extraordinary
to stop the extraordinary
to stop the extraordinary

one of a larger extent than ever before.

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command. In World War II, the conqueror in the American
command. In World War II, the conqueror in the American
command. In World War II, the conqueror in the American
command. In World War II, the conqueror in the American

to and contained in China Teas only, and the absence of any of the objectional elements which more or less characterize tea of other countries. Consequently, it is on the removal of all the causes that the hope of recovery of China tea trade relies; but it is the unequalled qualities that will bring about the restoration to its former supremacy.

Speaking of the necessity of advertising in China tea trade and the unique advertising points which China teas possess, a report on China's tea trade says: "In this prospect, it has a fundamental or natural advantage—namely, the superiority of well-made China tea, which a great portion of the world does not know. Superiority will be the talking point of its advertising, and it is in this point that China teas will have the prospects of recovery and advancing its former position in the markets of the world, particularly in the American markets where consumers are learning to prefer the flavor of China teas."

1. See pages 78 and 79.
I

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critical can of any connivance generally it is to no

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of China can stand longer, but it to the meaning of the

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met embarrassment.

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the handover of China to handover was at outbreak of violent

may, the subversive of well-made China can, which a

great portion of the want, one of few. Convention with

be the meeting point of the specific and to be in this

broke apart China stay with one the breaches in recovery

and ambiguity the correct position to the matter of the

wanting particularity in the American market were measures

are feasible to prevent the threat of China ever.
Vegetable Oils

In general, the world production of the several seed
oils from which the vegetable oils are pressed out,
besides the native oil of the United States, the Far
East, including China, India, Japan, Malaysia and Indonesia
the Mediterranean area, the near parts of Africa; and the
flax-seed oil regions of Canada and the Baltic. The Meditter-
anean countries are the chief sources of olive oil. From
these primary producing areas seeds have always been trans-
ported to the great pressing centers of Europe and North
America. Previous to the War the three great oil pressing
centers of the world were Hamburg, London, and
Copenhagen, and Wall, Ireland, besides the United States. Now
oil producing areas can be transported indefinitely distances
without deterioration, and the place of extraction of oil
has been governed by the supply of power and labor and the
situation of markets for the meal or other useful remains af-
ter the oil has been pressed from the seeds. In a seed oil
one is used for eating food or for making according to its
quality.

The Importance of Vegetable Oils

In addition, vegetable oils and the

The wide utilization of vegetable oils and the
growth of their importance in oils and oil seeds has been the
The Sources of Vegetable Oils

In general, the great sources of the seeds and fruits from which the vegetable oils are pressed are, besides the cotton belt of the United States, the Far East, including China, India, Japan, Malaysia and Oceania; the Settlements along the west coast of Africa; and the flax-growing regions of Canada and Argentina. The Mediterranean countries are the chief sources of olive oil. From these primary producing areas seeds have always been transported to the great pressing centres of Europe and North America. Previous to the War the three great oil pressing centres of the world were: Marseilles, France; Harburg, Germany; and Hull, England, besides the United States. Most oil-producing seeds can be transported indefinite distances without deterioration, and the place of extraction of oil has been governed by the supply of power and labor and the situation of markets for the meal or cake which remains after the oil has been pressed from the seeds. This meal or cake is used for cattle feed or fertilizer according to its quality.

The Importance of Vegetable Oils in Modern Industry

The wide utilization of vegetable oils and the growth of world commerce in oils and oil seeds has been one
in conclusion, the root answer of the issue may

be found within the narrative of the critical case, the

involvement of China, India, Japan, Malaya, and Canada

the establishment of the west coast of Africa and the

effect. We must take into account the nature and effect of the

law enforcement college of Canada and Australia, the Market-

influence. However, the critical context of olive oil, the

knowledge structure and the critical context of olive oil, the

isolation of China, India, Japan, Malaya, and Canada

under the large influence of Europe and the

involvement, therefore, to the west. The massive threat of the

nation, therefore, to the west. The massive threat of the

centrality of the south, west, and south-west. The same

German, and until recently, because the Chineses, Their

off-ground, where we can be characterized internationally.

And important consideration, and the nature of extraction of oil

and the large body of knowledge any factor may impact and the

exact amount of resources. For the need to give special

attention of resources. For the need to give special

attention of resources. For the need to give special

attention of resources. For the need to give special
of the most interesting commercial phenomena of the past two decades; and the great impetus for its development brought about by the Great War has always been recognized by the producers, consumers and traders of the oils as the epoch making event in the history of oil production.

Before the Great War the utilization of the vegetable oils in industry had reached large dimension, by virtue of various novel uses which were fast being developed; such as the making of artificial leather for book binding, etc., the production of artificial rubber, celluloid, candles, illuminating oil, lubricating oil, putty, paint, etc.

Oils formerly little known in this country such as the Soya bean oil of China and the copra oil extracted from the cocoanut, have become common; while the supplies of others needed in American industries, such as palm oil from Africa, have been partly cut off. Similar changes have taken place in other countries, so that the entire fabric of the international trade in oils, has been profoundly affected. At the close of the War, new markets, new sources of supply and a new organization of trade, attracted keen attention and occupied the minds of the leaders of such industries in the interested countries. In the British Empire, particularly, steps were taken for the conservation of national supplies of oil seeds, and the organization of sources within national boundaries, with a view
to preventing foreign domination of the supplies of their important raw materials. This is particularly important since great part of the seeds are produced in limited areas, and the nation controlling those areas are in a position, if so desire, to exert a controlling influence over the industries all over the world dependent on that particular oil seed.

**Brief History of Vegetable Oils Trade between The United States And China**

Although the United States is itself a great producer of vegetable oils—in cotton seed oil alone the United States produces about 70 per cent. of the world's supply—she practically consumes all the vegetable oils produced in China which is the greatest vegetable oils producer in the world at the present time. During the latter half of the nineteenth century Chinese vegetable oils frequently appeared in the list of American imports from China; and from the beginning of the twentieth century this trade expanded at stupendous strides for a number of years due to the increasing demand of various kinds of industry, and the insufficient native supply for her enormous consumption. And under the stimulation of war demands China held the indisputable sway  

1. Table 15
in the American market. Together with Japan and Hong-kong, the former importing seeds and oil from China for re-shipment, and the latter being one of the greatest outlets in the Far East, China supplied two-thirds of the total American imports in 1918 and nearly half in 1919.

Table 15

**American Imports of Vegetable Oils from China**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value in $1,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1896-1900</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1901-1905</td>
<td>262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Average</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1906-1910</td>
<td>783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911-1913</td>
<td>2,748</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914-1916</td>
<td>3,398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>12,021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>39,361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>30,955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>18,460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>2,806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>8,364</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Compiled from The U. S. Foreign Commerce And Navigation.

1. Table 16
2. Table 16
### Table 16

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value in $1,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>1969-1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>1920-1924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>1932-1934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>1942-1944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>1951-1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>1961-1963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>1971-1973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>1981-1983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>1991-1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2001-2003</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Data compiled from the U.S. Department of Commerce.*
It is certainly a remarkable fact that American oil imports from China increased with such rapidity that the annual average of the years between 1906-1910 was only about three-fourths of a million dollars a year; while the annual average between 1914-1916 amounted to about three and a half million dollars. And in 1917, a year after, the value was more than three and a half times the average, being in the excess of twelve million dollars. In 1919 the peak was reached when the total value of oil import to America was thirty-one million dollars.

However, in the following year the trade slugged and in another year, 1921, we witnessed a great slump dropping down to less than three million dollars. This sudden and substantial decline in the absolute amount was due to both political as well as commercial reasons, which are explained in subsequent paragraphs.

Table 16

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value of Total Am. Imports in $1,000</th>
<th>China</th>
<th>Japan</th>
<th>Phil-Dutch</th>
<th>Italy</th>
<th>Spain</th>
<th>Eng-Phillipine East</th>
<th>IslandIndies</th>
<th>Other IslandIndies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>110,909</td>
<td>36.8</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>27.7</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>130,000</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td>22.8</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>12.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>113,490</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>20.7</td>
<td>21.2</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>9.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>41,523</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>31.8</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>9.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>59,042</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>27.4</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>20.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data compiled from The U. S. Foreign Commerce And Navigation.
It is certainly a remarkable fact that while the
output from China increased by some 5 per cent. and
the supply increased of the value of between 1880-1880 noy only
the Chinese output at a hundred of a million gallon a year, while the
supply crept forward by 1910-1910 amounting to some three
hundred samples between 1910-1910 amounting to some three
hundred million gallons, and in 1910 a very slight rise in
the output of a half million gallons, and a still further
rise in 1910 of a million gallons, and a still further
rise in 1910 of a million gallons. In 1910 the peak
was reached when the total value of all imports to America
was thirty-five million dollars.

However, in the following year the peak was
never equaled but the output in 1910 in 1910 was
50,000,000.

Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value of Imports</th>
<th>Value of Imports</th>
<th>Value of Imports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>190,000</td>
<td>190,000</td>
<td>190,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1912</td>
<td>180,000</td>
<td>180,000</td>
<td>180,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1913</td>
<td>170,000</td>
<td>170,000</td>
<td>170,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>160,000</td>
<td>160,000</td>
<td>160,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>140,000</td>
<td>140,000</td>
<td>140,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>130,000</td>
<td>130,000</td>
<td>130,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>120,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>110,000</td>
<td>110,000</td>
<td>110,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data compiled from the N. Pacific Commercial and Navigation.
Causes of Decline of Oil Trade

General Depression after The Great War

Along with other industries, especially those which sprang up under the impetus of the War, many of the oil consuming factories in this country were compelled to close down, and the remaining ones curtailed their purchases in 1921 when business depression prevailed throughout the whole country as an aftermath of the War.

As stated elsewhere in this section, the United States, realizing that other sources of supply were cut off when the War commenced, was forced to look almost entirely to China for the supply to meet the urgent need of her oil consuming industries. Not only the output of oil consuming products was phenomenally increased to meet the war demand in Europe as well as in this country, many new uses were discovered for the oil. It is, therefore, no wonder that the Chinese oil trade with the United States suffered a great set-back during the general depression after the War.

Effects of The United States Tariff Policy

The second cause, contributing to the sudden down curve in the oil trade between these two countries was the imposition of heavy duties on vegetable oils by the new American tariff act. The first cause brought
\textbf{Chapter 6: Principles of Corporate Strategy} \\

The concept of corporate strategy is often associated with the idea of "fit" between the firm's internal activities and external opportunities. However, this concept is often misunderstood. A more accurate understanding is to view corporate strategy as a process of creating and sustaining a coherent set of goals that are consistent with the company's long-term objectives.

At the heart of corporate strategy is the idea of a "strategic fit". This means that the firm's internal resources and capabilities must be aligned with the external opportunities and threats. The strategic fit is achieved through the development of a set of strategic goals that are consistent with the firm's mission and vision.

There are two main types of strategic fit: technical fit and environmental fit. Technical fit refers to the alignment of the firm's internal resources and capabilities with the external opportunities and threats. Environmental fit refers to the alignment of the firm's industry and market conditions with its internal resources and capabilities.

The strategic fit is achieved through the development of a set of strategic goals that are consistent with the firm's mission and vision. These goals should be specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound (SMART).

At the heart of corporate strategy is the idea of a "strategic fit". This means that the firm's internal resources and capabilities must be aligned with the external opportunities and threats. The strategic fit is achieved through the development of a set of strategic goals that are consistent with the firm's mission and vision.

The strategic fit is achieved through the development of a set of strategic goals that are consistent with the firm's mission and vision. These goals should be specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound (SMART)
about a maladjustment between demand and supply, and then a heavy drop in oil price until it was below the cost of production. This, by itself, however could not and did not act as a permanent check upon the oil trade, for business depression being a process involved in a business cycle, is only a temporary phenomenon. The second cause, viz., the high tariff, is a much more serious and permanent obstacle to the recovery of the trade, so long as the tariff acts remain unchanged. As shown in the following list of different rates provided in the American Tariff Act of the year of 1909, 1913, 1921, and 1922, the Act of 1909 admitted all kinds of Chinese oils free of duty; and the subsequent Act of 1913 only peanut oil was levied a tax of six cents per gallon, while the others were exempted.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kinds of Oils</th>
<th>1909</th>
<th>1913</th>
<th>1921</th>
<th>1922</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chinese Nut Oil</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>Free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese Cottonseed Oil</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>20¢ per gallon</td>
<td>3¢ per pound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peanut Oil</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>6¢ per gal.</td>
<td>26¢ per gallon</td>
<td>43¢ per pound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soya Bean Oil</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>20¢ per gallon</td>
<td>2½¢ per pound</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. One gallon roughly equals to 7 pounds.
A report that is due this week. It was prepared for our class by our professor. The report discusses the importance of a balanced life and the impact on mental health. The second section, which focuses on a comprehensive assessment and treatment options, is particularly high-quality. It includes more serious and detailed information.

To the reader at the top of the page, I hope the tables below provide a comprehensive overview of the information presented in the report.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Chinese College</th>
<th>Chinese College</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>Yes, None</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>Yes, None</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>Yes, None</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In conclusion, the report offers valuable insights into the topic.
These two Acts, therefore, did not offer any noticeable obstacle to the recovery of the trade in the following several years. But, in 1921 when the business depression set in resulting in excessive supply and the consequent drop in value, need for protective measure against foreign competition was keenly and universally felt by American oil producers. The agitation for such a measure resulted in the passage of American Emergency Tariff Act of 1921, providing a heavy rate of duty on all sorts of oils from China with the exception of Chinese nut oils, also called wood oil, which was not produced in this country. In 1922 another act was passed raising the rate still higher and thus practically excluded all dutiable Chinese oils from the American market. This accounts for the reason of the recovery only in the import of Chinese nut oil but not in those of the other three kinds.

Return of Oils from Other Countries after The Great War

There is another cause of the loss of supremacy of Chinese oils in American markets since the horrible depression of 1921, viz., the coming back of oils from other countries replaced by Chinese oils. As discussed above, the imports of Chinese oil in the record-breaking quantity was largely to substitute for some other oils, of which the supply was either temporarily cut off by the War or insufficient to meet the unprecedentedly large demand. With the cessation of hostility in Europe these oils thus displaced began 1. See table 17.
to come back gradually to the American market, and are now displacing their Chinese competitors. In fact, it is largely for this reason that the American imports of all Chinese oils excepting wood oil dropped so heavily in 1921 and 1922 as almost touched the pre-war level.

Table 17

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Chinese Wood Oil</th>
<th>Cotton-seed Oil</th>
<th>Peanut Oil</th>
<th>Soya Bean Oil</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>7,246,943</td>
<td>2,314,179</td>
<td>8,837,347</td>
<td>13,309,772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>10,045,967</td>
<td>515,927</td>
<td>4,293,005</td>
<td>7,224,207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>2,282,752</td>
<td></td>
<td>148,183</td>
<td>650,340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>7,777,030</td>
<td></td>
<td>172,672</td>
<td>723,858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>12,983,101</td>
<td></td>
<td>477,073</td>
<td>2,628,742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>10,955,840</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,145,096</td>
<td>523,538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>11,302,915</td>
<td></td>
<td>269,228</td>
<td>1,452,421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>9,129,030</td>
<td></td>
<td>745,166</td>
<td>1,527,934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>11,553,715</td>
<td></td>
<td>196,022</td>
<td>819,351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>13,321,657</td>
<td></td>
<td>324,276</td>
<td>633,354</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data compiled from The U.S. Foreign Commerce & Navigation.

1. See Table 17.
Table I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Gold</th>
<th>Silver</th>
<th>Copper-Money</th>
<th>China Export</th>
<th>Import</th>
<th>Trade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>120,200,000</td>
<td>160,600,000</td>
<td>180,000,000</td>
<td>200,000,000</td>
<td>220,000,000</td>
<td>420,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>120,200,000</td>
<td>160,600,000</td>
<td>180,000,000</td>
<td>200,000,000</td>
<td>220,000,000</td>
<td>420,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1902</td>
<td>120,200,000</td>
<td>160,600,000</td>
<td>180,000,000</td>
<td>200,000,000</td>
<td>220,000,000</td>
<td>420,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1903</td>
<td>120,200,000</td>
<td>160,600,000</td>
<td>180,000,000</td>
<td>200,000,000</td>
<td>220,000,000</td>
<td>420,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1904</td>
<td>120,200,000</td>
<td>160,600,000</td>
<td>180,000,000</td>
<td>200,000,000</td>
<td>220,000,000</td>
<td>420,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905</td>
<td>120,200,000</td>
<td>160,600,000</td>
<td>180,000,000</td>
<td>200,000,000</td>
<td>220,000,000</td>
<td>420,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Data compiled from The U.S. Bureau of Census and the American Journal of Chinese and Japanese Relations.
Soya Bean Oil

Of all the vegetable oils imported from China to the United States, during and immediately after the Great War, only four kinds were important, viz., Soya bean oil, Chinese wood oil otherwise called tung oil, peanut oil and cottonseed oil; and among them by far the most important was Soya bean oil.

One of the most remarkable developments of America's trade with the Orient in recent years has been the position attained by the humble Soya bean in the export commerce of China and Japan. The shortage and the high prices of other oils induced the importation of this oil in great quantity, and its similarity to cotton-seed oil made a ready market for it. Soya bean oil is now an important constituent of many of the lard substitutes and edible fats being sold in the United States, besides finding uses in industry similar to cotton-seed oil. The United States during the end of the War and immediately after the war was by far the greatest buyer of this oil, importing nearly ninety per cent. of the total quantity sold in the international market.

Producing Centres

In Europe the beans were first pressed near Hull, England; and for a few years they were popular, but
You've been off

Of all the necessities of human life, 
food is the most important. And in this 
respect, we see how vital it is to keep 
our bodies healthy. 

The various nutrients in food provide 
essential energy and nourishment for our 
metabolism. 

It's important to eat a balanced diet 
that includes fruits, vegetables, lean 
meat, and whole grains. 

Proper nutrition starts at an early age 
and continues throughout life. 

In conclusion, food is not just 
important for our physical health, 
but for our mental well-being as well. 

With proper nutrition, we can 
lead a healthier, happier life.
on account of the prejudice of English farmers against it the oil crushing declined in 1910. Germany seizing the opportunity began to produce the oil, removing the tariff on beans and encouraging the crushers. The meal was tried by the German farmers and found to be a success; so a ready market developed for it. At the beginning of the Great War Germany had developed a considerable industry of this oil, and was making soap and margarine of the oil, as well as exporting it to England and the rest of Europe. In Japan oil crushing industry sprang up at about the same time. However, the war has crippled the Germany industry, and the Japanese oil production has expanded greatly.

In China it is Manchuria that the crop reaches its greatest commercial value. The Chinese Eastern Railway estimated the annual production of Soya beans for the three provinces of Manchuria as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Production (tons)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heilunhkiang</td>
<td>1,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerin</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shenghiang (Fengtien)</td>
<td>1,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,700,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The important producing districts in Manchuria lie in the delta formed by the Sungari and the Nunkiang, including Harbin, Tsitsihar, Fuyu and Anda, and also on the lower reach of the Sungari, and in the southern and eastern sections of the Chinese Eastern Railway zone. The cultivated area as reported by the Bureau of the Economic Investigation of the Chinese Eastern Railway for the years of 1921
In China, it is mandatory that the goods bear the Chinese Economic Ministry's seal. The Chinese Economic Ministry issues the necessary certificates or stamps for importation or exportation of goods. The following table lists the requirements for importation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Importation</td>
<td>Value not exceeding $10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essence</td>
<td>Value not exceeding $5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Value not exceeding $15,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The important precautionary articles in importation, in the form of a letter from the Ministry, may include:

- A clear statement confirming the nature and quantity of the goods,
- A detailed description of the goods, weight, and condition,
- A list of the goods' origin and destination,
- A declaration that the goods meet all necessary standards and regulations.

The Chinese Economic Ministry has also published a report on the economic situation of the country for the years of 1951.
and 1922 is stated in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>1921</th>
<th>1922</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tsitsihar</td>
<td>5,300,000</td>
<td>5,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anda</td>
<td>24,600,000</td>
<td>26,950,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harbin</td>
<td>13,500,000</td>
<td>14,700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuyu</td>
<td>11,100,000</td>
<td>11,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower reach of the Sungari</td>
<td>11,900,000</td>
<td>11,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Section</td>
<td>19,600,000</td>
<td>20,450,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Section</td>
<td>7,700,000</td>
<td>7,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>92,700,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>97,500,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data compiled from China Year Book 1928.

As shown in the above table there was an increase of almost five million mows, and this has steadily increased in the past several years.

Mills for manufacture of oils are found in every town along the three divisions of the south Manchuria Railway: the Mukden-Changchun, Mukden-Fusan (Korea) and Mukden-Dairen. By virtue of its strategic location this railway transports practically all the soya beans, cakes and oil to foreign countries as well as other parts of China. Dairen which is at present the center of oil trade has about one-hundred mills equipped with machinery for expression of oil. However, it ships greater quantities of beans than she expresses, to Kobe, Japan, which is the largest vegetable oil producing city in Asia. Besides Kobe and Dairen, Hankow

1. 1 standard mow equals to 18,148 Sq. Ft.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>1969</th>
<th>1970</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>000,000.0</td>
<td>000,000.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>000,000.0</td>
<td>000,000.0</td>
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<td>000,000.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>000,000.0</td>
<td>000,000.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total** : 000,000,000.0

---

There are no changes in the table. Please check the table for any errors.
has a large number of oil mills. At present, Dairen ranks first with an average shipping of 116,000 short tons of oil per year to America and to Japan for trans-shipment for America.

The Varieties of Beans

The "Economic History of Manchuria" for commercial purpose put them into three classes according to color as follows: yellow, green, and black. The yellow is further divided into the Chinyuen or round golden bean, the Paimei or white eye-brow, so named from the whiteness of the hilum or scar making the point of attachment to the pod; and the heichi or black navel, so called from the dark brown hilum. The green bean, which is the same as the yellow one in shape and size but different in colour (this difference in colour, however, disappears with the lapse of time), has two sub-varieties: the one having a green skin and yellow interior, and the other being green both inside and out. The black bean or Wutou has three sub-varieties: the Tawutou, or large black bean, having a black skin and green interior; the Hsiaowutou or small black bean, the inside of which is yellow; and the Pienwutou, or flat black bean with yellow inside. There is also a great number of sub-species differentiated from each other by some minute peculiarity. Generally speaking, yellow beans are richest in protein and fat, and next come the green beans with black bean last.
The American History of Vegetables

The economic history of vegetables is

commonly pursued but their influence obscures

corn in following fashion. Grower and planner,

ironed greeting into the grilling of corn cobs with

interest to white clod. To name and the influence of the

white to the work in the face or expression of the great

spoke to the plan, namely, and calling from the great

white. The green year, which is the same as the yellow one

inches one size and fleshyness in color (the after

inoculation, parasitism, and disease with the image of time)

two re-enactments the one having a green skin and yellow

interception, any other point green part takes and only

planted, the other point green part takes and only

iness of the point green part takes and only

enforcement. Not to say the image of time-

not to say the image of time but only part with yellow

women in these two re-enactments of sup-porting all-illumina-

part of one minute throughout the object. Generally speak-

false year on the face to happen and let any next

some the green part with places from lead.
In recent years the South Manchuria Railway has made a careful study of their varieties with a view to seed selection and improvement. So far more than five hundred and thirty varieties have been collected, and this collection is believed to be by no means exhaustive. Seventeen principal varieties of beans have been selected by the Agricultural Experimental station at Kungchuling, Fengtien for chemical analysis of the beans. The results show that the percentage of fat contained in each of the varieties varies from sixteen to twenty-one, and the percentage of protein from thirty-nine to forty-six. Some varieties not included in the selected list contain as high as twenty-three per cent. fat.

Methods of Production And Shipping

Soya beans grow in a plant about three feet high and is contained in a pod about two inches long. Due to its adaptability to climate and soil unsuitable for more tender plant life, its greater immunity to plant diseases and insect enemies and no necessity for fertilizer, soya beans have been extensively cultivated throughout northern and southern Manchuria. The seeds are generally planted early in June and harvested in about the middle of September. Harvesting is done by hand. Beans are sifted through a large bamboo basket and dried on matting in the sun for several days where upon they are shipped to oil mills or trading centres in gunny bags holding 150 Kins. A yield of from twenty-five to forty bushels per acre is considered as an average, though seventy-five 1. One Kin equals to 1.3227 pounds avoirdupois.
To request access to the South Metropolitan Health and Safety

a careful study of their work with a view to see the
action and improvement. So far we have been humbled and

criticise ourselves have been criticized, and full collection is

presented to be in some respects, a convenient and

observation of some may be useful to the worker

examination of a convenient and

you are not competent to

I favor of any great change The reasons have been stated to

twenty-six. Some variations not introduced in the previous

century are shown in the writer's time of the present

March of the Progress of the


You have shown that in a field where there has been

in competition with a boy who has known little, and to the

insightful to editors, and may prove invaluable for some future

field, he has been fortunate in placing himself in that sector where

are not always conform to the principles and standards employees

The same are necessarily playing parts in these and expanding

is spent the millions of Repayment. I am therefore in favor of the

there are always millions of patients who have been treated and

be another stimulus to turn the same into a firm where the

for the material of Training in Army. I am sure that if it were

for the material of training in Army. I am sure that if it were

for the material of Training in Army. I am sure that if it were

for the material of Training in Army. I am sure that if it were

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bushels per acre are not uncommon and 100-bushel yields are possible with intensive scientific methods.

For producing oil there are generally three classes of machinery used: The native wedge press which is ancient Chinese and is not found except in the interior; the screw press which is used by about half of the mills; and the hydraulic press which is fast becoming popular and is employed by all the mills located in big oil production cities. A few mills use the extraction (Benzin) process, which is claimed to be able to extract sixty-five per cent, in oil from the high grade bean as against the hydraulic process. Despite its higher extracting power, it has two serious disadvantages: the residue remaining after oil is extracted is flour and not bean cake, the latter being the most valuable by-product; and the difficulty in removing all traces of benzine from the oil.

In transporting the bean oil, barrels and cases with two five-gallon tins in each are generally employed. Sometimes, shipment is made in bulk in the double bottom of ships. A 10,000-ton oil tanker was once introduced, but it did not prove practicable because of lack of modern tanking and pumping facilities. Of the first two methods mentioned, the use of barrel is most popular, because it is less subject to leakage, more easily obtainable and less expensive than either tin or case.
The possibilities with programming science are enormous. For example, off-air and on-air programs could be written to operate in a variety of computer systems. The actual implementation of a program would depend on the specific features of the computer system being used. It is important to consider the hardware and software requirements of the program. This will help ensure that the program can be implemented efficiently and effectively.
Weight, measures and classifications differ widely in various bean producing sections; but the business is being fast standardized and is governed by the Dairen Staples Products Exchange; and its regulations are recognized as a basis for statistical and commercial purposes. At Dairen it is generally understood that forty-eight kins of beans should produce one cake, weighing forty-six Kin; and four Kins of oil—the extra two kins represent moisture absorbed by the beans in steaming. For all purposes, however, forty-six Kins is considered as the standard weight of a cake.

At every stage of production, manufacture and transportation there is dire need of the introduction of labor-saving machinery and scientific devices, which should furnish a lucrative field for the ingenuity of foreign manufacturers. Although labor still constitutes the cheapest factor entering into the cost of production in these oil producing districts, the economic changes which are taking place all over the world are exerting increasing influence on labor prices and conditions in the Orient; and this phenomena is generally recognized by the local businessmen as well as the producers. With an increasing demand, economic forces will tend to further both intensive and extensive cultivation by more modern methods. The ancient methods such as wedged presses and antediluvian stone mills
Any more thoughts on the document?
will be compelled to give way to screw presses or even the more highly technical hydraulic and benzin methods. Tank-age with pipe lines to the wharves and installation of pumping machinery will undoubtedly greatly facilitate the handling and shipping of oil at Dairen, Newchang, Hankow and Kobe, and result in more economical and efficient transportation.

Although the soya bean industry in Manchuria is at present mostly controlled by Japanese who have firmly established themselves in this line, there are many other provinces which are just as well adapted to the cultivation of soya beans as Manchuria. Repeated investigation have established the fact that large sections of northern and central China, particularly, Shantung, Honan, Shansi and Kansu provinces are especially well adapted to its cultivation. Szechuen province is capable of producing enormous quantities of this product; but lack of transportation facilities has kept this rich province in a state of humiliation. However, completion of the Hankow-Szechuen Railway will bring the bean into its right heritage and will decidedly make this region one of the richest in China.

Soya Beans As Human Foodstuff

In the Far East the bean ranks very high as an essential food, because of its unusually high nutritive value. The average analysis of the bean by the Southern Manchuria Railway is shown as containing:
will be necessary to give way to some degree at any rate.

The flight takes to the west, and in the installation of the

local equipment all accessibility, economy, flexibility, and

operating efficiency of all the data, knowledge, and know-

how is applicable. At this point, we must emphasize the

importance of the early, comprehensive, and effective

integration.

Although the early data lends itself to re-optimization if

the later data set, the early data is more comprehensive and

integrated.
The food products from soya beans are bean flour, of which a kind of spaghetti is made, bean curd, bean cheese, soya sauce, bean oil and bean milk. Bean cake, the residue from the beans, contains a high percentage of nitrogen and is extensively used both as fodder and fertilizer. The most important food product that the Chinese have developed from the soya bean is a sort of curd, or cheese. It is palatable and tasty. Bean cheese is made by first steeping beans in cold water and after washing, grinding them with cold water to form a bean milk. This is boiled for about sixteen minutes in a large kettle and the film is then removed. The milk is poured into a jar and a salt solution is added to curdle it. The curdled substance is moulded in wooden frames, and when the surplus water is pressed out bean curd is made. If more water is taken out by further pressing, the result will be bean cheese. About two hundred and fifty pounds of bean curd are obtained from

Table 19

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>13.34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>18.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protein</td>
<td>38.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbohydrates</td>
<td>19.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiber</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ash</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
seventy pounds of beans.

Dr. Norvath of the Rockefeller Foundation, at work in Peking, China, declared that the soya bean is the most complete vegetable food in the world, having all the elements of bread and butter, milk, eggs and meat combined into one bean. Investigators declare that the soya bean milk supply can be produced at one-tenth the cost of cow's milk; that it is both chemically and actually of the same constituent quality, possessing the vitamins and at the same time free from all dangers of contamination in the way of tuberculosis, typhoid fever or other dangerous diseases. The following table shows that the bean milk compares favorably with cow's milk.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constituents</th>
<th>Water</th>
<th>Protein</th>
<th>Fat</th>
<th>Carbohydrate</th>
<th>Ash</th>
<th>Other substances</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bean Milk</td>
<td>89.25</td>
<td>3.10</td>
<td>3.10</td>
<td>3.02</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>1.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cow's Milk</td>
<td>86.06</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>3.05</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>1.19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Soya bean is now fast receiving attention of scientists as one of the greatest boons to humanity. It is the richest vegetable food in the world and more perfectly balanced than any other product of the soil yet known.
Truly, it may be said that the soya bean is one of the coming world food crops, and as such is being widely heralded as a blessing to human race, already beginning to clamor for a new source of food supply. This crop is illimitable in possibilities, cheap and easy in production, and keeping well from one season to another. It is an all-the-year-round product that is all the time in demand. The Societe Biologique d'Extreme Orient published an analytical percentage comparison of bean curd and various other foods as follows:

Table 21

Percentage Comparison in Food Value of Bean Curd And Various Other Essential Foods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constituents</th>
<th>Albumen</th>
<th>Fat</th>
<th>Carbohydrate</th>
<th>Minerals</th>
<th>Water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bean Curd</td>
<td>21.02</td>
<td>9.53</td>
<td>3.06</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>65.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egg</td>
<td>14.37</td>
<td>12.40</td>
<td>1.04</td>
<td>72.17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mutton</td>
<td>17.13</td>
<td>8.99</td>
<td>1.01</td>
<td>61.87</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pork</td>
<td>18.90</td>
<td>13.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>66.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beef</td>
<td>18.82</td>
<td>17.42</td>
<td>1.02</td>
<td>62.73</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicken</td>
<td>19.45</td>
<td>13.57</td>
<td>1.02</td>
<td>65.56</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duck</td>
<td>23.28</td>
<td>5.20</td>
<td>1.21</td>
<td>70.31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>17.45</td>
<td>2.72</td>
<td>0.99</td>
<td>78.84</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2

Performance Characteristics of Some Vines of Barne

| Variety | Leaf Number | Feet | intercepted | Leaves | %
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14.33</td>
<td>04.1</td>
<td>55.6</td>
<td>39.0</td>
<td>50.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.35</td>
<td>04.1</td>
<td>56.6</td>
<td>39.0</td>
<td>50.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.36</td>
<td>04.1</td>
<td>56.8</td>
<td>39.0</td>
<td>50.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.37</td>
<td>04.1</td>
<td>56.8</td>
<td>39.0</td>
<td>50.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.38</td>
<td>04.1</td>
<td>56.8</td>
<td>39.0</td>
<td>50.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>14.39</td>
<td>04.1</td>
<td>56.8</td>
<td>39.0</td>
<td>50.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.40</td>
<td>04.1</td>
<td>56.8</td>
<td>39.0</td>
<td>50.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.41</td>
<td>04.1</td>
<td>56.8</td>
<td>39.0</td>
<td>50.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.42</td>
<td>04.1</td>
<td>56.8</td>
<td>39.0</td>
<td>50.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
It has been sufficiently shown that the whole soya bean industry merits closer attention by foreign business men than that it has received. Every angle, from cultivation to final consumption, points to greater development and correspondingly greater possibilities. Although a large quantity of the oil is again on the way to Europe and the trade with America is declining since the restoration of peace in Europe, there are as yet many greater and more uses to be made known. The United States Department of Agriculture is conducting experiments, and when its higher value is realized the trade in soya bean, if not in its oil, would undoubtdely be another item of the greatest if not the greatest importance in the trade between the two greatest republics.

1. See Table 22
It has been my intention, from the start of this work, to focus on the practical aspects of the topic at hand. The literature review and the theoretical framework have been developed to support this approach. The main objective is to provide a comprehensive understanding of the subject matter, focusing on practical applications and real-world scenarios.
### Table 22

**American Imports of Soya Bean Oil**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>From China Qty in 1000 lbs</th>
<th>Value in $1,000</th>
<th>From Japan Qty in 1000 lbs</th>
<th>Value in $1,000</th>
<th>Total Qty in 1000 lbs</th>
<th>Value in $1,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1913</td>
<td>1,172</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>7,979</td>
<td>379</td>
<td>12,340</td>
<td>636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>27,473</td>
<td>1,360</td>
<td>70,384</td>
<td>3,750</td>
<td>98,120</td>
<td>5,128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>249,988</td>
<td>24,571</td>
<td>86,831</td>
<td>8,255</td>
<td>336,825</td>
<td>32,827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>100,273</td>
<td>13,310</td>
<td>84,218</td>
<td>10,517</td>
<td>195,808</td>
<td>24,019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>59,911</td>
<td>7,244</td>
<td>52,301</td>
<td>6,497</td>
<td>112,214</td>
<td>13,721</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>15,239</td>
<td>607</td>
<td>1,004</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>16,286</td>
<td>660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>12,521</td>
<td>724</td>
<td>3,745</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>17,294</td>
<td>1,013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>41,037</td>
<td>2,628</td>
<td>466</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>41,503</td>
<td>2,664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>7,999</td>
<td>524</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>7,999</td>
<td>524 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>19,018</td>
<td>1,452</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>19,198</td>
<td>1,478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>22,149</td>
<td>1,528</td>
<td>5,927</td>
<td>407</td>
<td>28,076</td>
<td>1,935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>13,843</td>
<td>819</td>
<td>941</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>14,784</td>
<td>876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>10,213</td>
<td>633</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10,227</td>
<td>635</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data compiled from *The United States Foreign Commerce And Navigation*. 
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>USD</th>
<th>EUR</th>
<th>GBP</th>
<th>JPY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>1,112</td>
<td>920</td>
<td>680</td>
<td>780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1,145</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>710</td>
<td>810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>1,175</td>
<td>980</td>
<td>740</td>
<td>840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>1,205</td>
<td>1,010</td>
<td>770</td>
<td>870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>1,235</td>
<td>1,040</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>1,265</td>
<td>1,070</td>
<td>830</td>
<td>930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>1,295</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>860</td>
<td>960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>1,325</td>
<td>1,130</td>
<td>890</td>
<td>990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>1,355</td>
<td>1,160</td>
<td>920</td>
<td>1,020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data compiled from The United States Foreign Commerce and Navigation.
Tung Oil

Its Importance in Modern Industries

Next to the soya bean oil in importance among the vegetable oil imports to the United States from China, comes the Chinese tung oil, otherwise called Chinese wood oil or Chinese nut oil, which has been imported from China for decades. Chinese have made excellent use of tung oil from time immemorial; and large quantities are employed in native industries. Junks are oiled with tung oil and calked with a mixture of tung oil, lime and chopped hemp. It is the most important ingredient in the Chinese varnishes, and is used also as a waterproof agent for paper, silk, wood, leather and many other materials. The soot of tung oil is used in manufacture of high grade Chinese ink.

In America it is largely used as a substitute for linseed oil in varnish, water-proof agent for cement, paint and others, because of its rapid drying properties. It has been recognized as a valuable asset in soap industry, and in medicine as an emetic and purgative. Chinese tung oil enters into the composition of a large number of other commercial products.

Mr. Williamson of Gainesville, an authority on vegetable oil, in a study of the tung oil states:

"When combined with southern rosin and other substances into a varnish, it makes a spar varnish much more satisfactory than copal varnish, which was formerly the standard in varnishes, when this varnish is
The Importance of Industrial Education

Next to the above point of importance is the necessity of promoting among Chinese the Chinese and other nationalities of the country. It is to this principle that the Chinese have been accustomed to refer.

It is to this principle that the Chinese have been accustomed to refer. It is to the principle that the Chinese have been accustomed to refer. It is to the principle that the Chinese have been accustomed to refer. It is to the principle that the Chinese have been accustomed to refer. It is to the principle that the Chinese have been accustomed to refer. It is to the principle that the Chinese have been accustomed to refer. It is to the principle that the Chinese have been accustomed to refer. It is to the principle that the Chinese have been accustomed to refer. It is to the principle that the Chinese have been accustomed to refer.

The American is to look upon Chinese as a superior race, and to consider his own position as a matter of inferiority. The Chinese, on the other hand, are supposed to look upon the American as a superior race, and to consider his own position as a matter of inferiority.

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properly made and applied, a piece of wood covered with it may be kept in boiling water for fifteen minutes without either whitening or softening the film. The peculiar properties of tung oil make it highly important to the paint, varnish, and allied industries."

Sources of Production

Over ninety-five per cent. of the tung oil from China comes from the central and upper Yangtze sections where there are the best producing regions in the world. In south and central China there are enormous hill lands which are well adapted to cultivating oil trees. In Szechuen, Kiangsi, Hunan, Hupeh, Kweichow, Kwangsi and Kwantung, the tung trees abound. In Kwantung and Kwangsi, the two southmost provinces, the "aleurites fordii" is produced in the other provinces, the latter kind is superior in quality.

Methods of Production And Shipping

In the interior of China, where the tung trees grow, the cultivating, harvesting, expressing the oil, and transportation are still in a crude state. In most part of the oil producing districts growing and gathering the nuts are done by human hands in small units, and the oil is extracted in an ancient style of wooden hand press.

A tree comes to good bearing period after five
years of growth from seed, and it grows best when the rain-fall is not less than about thirty inches, and the temperature not lower than twenty-eight degree Fehrenheit. The yield per tree varies from two to seven or more bushels of unhulled fruits, according to the size of the tree. With crude methods only about twenty-five per cent. of oil is extracted from the seed. The tree is hardy and has an average bearing age of twenty-five to thirty years, probably longer if given particular care; and the cost of planting and bringing a tung oil grove into bearing is less than other tree crops.

The oil is generally bought up by dealers in cities or interior markets and held for speculation. It is with these dealers, or in some cases the mill owners, the exporter has to deal. When a shipment of tung oil has been purchased it is placed on board a junk for transporting to Hankow which is the principal point of export for the oil. The district of its production commences several hundred miles further up the Yantze River and extending over a very large area. Although the river provides the cheapest means of transportation, shipments are subject to the hazards through the river rapids and gorges, and considerable cargoes are lost and damaged. Insurance rates on junks making the trip from Szechuen to Hankow are prohibitive. Some exporters send small lighters into Honan
The all is generally pointed at in position.

In the spirit of the occasion, I would like to make a few comments. The occasion was to mark the beginning of a new era for the Philippines. The spirit of the occasion was also to mark the end of a era and to mark the beginning of a new era.

As the occasion was to mark the end of an era, there were a few words of farewell. Additionally, the spirit of the occasion was also to mark the end of an era.

The Philippines have a rich history and are part of the larger community of Southeast Asia. The Philippines are located on the island of Luzon, which is known for its beaches and islands.

In the Philippines, there are many festivals and traditions that are unique to the country. One of the most well-known festivals is the Sinulog, which is a celebration of the Virgin Mary.

The Philippines are also known for their cuisine, which includes dishes such as adobo, sisig, and lechon. These dishes are often made with local ingredients and are a favorite of both locals and tourists.

Overall, the Philippines is a beautiful country with a rich history and culture. It is a place where people can enjoy the natural beauty of the islands and the warm hospitality of the people.
province to tow cargo boats loaded with tung oil purchased in that province, and many foreign exporters buy their oil from Chinese dealers in Hankow who have bought cargo in the interior.

Upon arrival at Hankow the tung oil is transferred from the boat to the godown by coolies. Usually the oil is allowed to settle in the godown for sometime in the sun before the baskets are emptied. The clear oil is weighed and strained into a pump which forces it into huge storage tanks. In the winter when the oil solidifies, the basket is stripped off and the debris is removed by cutting the bottom of the cake off. After this it is necessary to heat the mass in order to allow precipitation to take place.

Each godown has several huge storage tanks, having capacity of about thirty to one-thousand tons. The bottoms of these tanks are conical, resting on a concrete foundation. They are tapped by faucets or cocks placed at various heights on the tanks. All the oil drawn off through the top faucet is sure to be pure, and the impure and sediment is drawn off through the lower cocks. The debris and impure oil is weighed and sold to local merchants who in turn sell it to boatmen who coat their boats with cruder grade of tung oil as a preservation. A barrel factory is usually operated in connection with a wood oil godown. The
hoops and barrel staves are generally imported and set up in the factory. These barrels are said to be able to withstand four or five round trips between China and the United States. It is into these barrels that the refined product is poured ready for shipment. In some cases, reaching Hankow oil is dumped into large settling tanks, from which it is transferred to tank steamers for foreign shipment.

The Trade And Its future

During the past ten years or more, China has doubled her export of tung oil in quantity, and the exports to the United States during the same period have trebled. In 1923 she exported about fifteen million gallons, and the United States in that year imported over twelve million gallons of tung oil, and all of it came from China. As shown in table 23 the United States imports all her tung oil from China and Hongkong, the latter is a sea port through which a small portion is reshipped from south China. Even previous to the War, China exported a few million dollars worth of the oil every year. Under the impetus of the war the trade expanded rapidly, and immediately after the War it again increased until 1920, the value of its annual imports amounted to more than eleven million dollars. This expansion was, however, largely due to price 1. A barrel of tung oil weighs about 450 pounds.
in the meantime the public demand for more immediate action and the
attainment of our aims is beginning to be felt. China and the
Western States have in view the problem of the Chinese million
emigrants, and the United States have in view the very large number of
Chinese million immigrants. The Chinese million immigrants are
being brought into the territories of the United States by the
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being brought into the territories of the United States by the
Chinese million immigrants. The Chinese million immigrants are
being brought into the territories of the United States by the
inflation rather than to the actual increase in quantity imported. However, in 1922 the quantity of imports more than trebled that of the previous year. Since then the of annual imports from China have been around ten million dollars mark. This adequately indicates the importance of the oil in American industry, and the role it plays in Chinese imports to this country.

The future of this oil industry in China greatly relies upon efficient organizations to insure standardization of quality and continuous supply. As described above, like most other native industries in China, wood oil production is in the hands of many individuals operating in small units. Without supervision adulteration by the use of cheap oils, such as bean, rape-seed, sesame seed, etc., is difficult to combat. Recently attempts have been made by some enthusiasts with some success to gather the nuts from individual growers in large quantity, and extracting the oil and refine it with modern facilities under strict supervision and care, with particular attention to standard and uniform quality. This example is now attracting the attention of many an industrial leader and business man, and is giving signs of revolutionizing the whole industry.

With the ideal climate and almost boundless excellent land, coupled with plentiful supply of cheap
In 1935 the government of India issued a report on the prevalence of leprosy among the Indian population. The report emphasized the importance of identifying and isolating leprosy patients to prevent the spread of the disease.

The report highlighted the need for improved medical facilities and public awareness campaigns to combat leprosy. It also recommended the establishment of leprosy clinics and the urgently need for medical research to develop effective treatments.

In conclusion, the report emphasized the importance of collaboration between government and non-governmental organizations to address the issue of leprosy in India. It called for continued efforts to educate the public and provide medical care to those affected by the disease.
labor, it would not be an exaggeration to say that, when more modern scientific methods are employed in extracting, refining and growing, China will be able to supply the whole world with this valuable product, the many new usages of which are being discovered by scientists and agriculturists every day.

Table 23

American Imports of Tung Oil

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>China Qty in 1000 gals.</th>
<th>China Value in $1,000</th>
<th>Hongkong Qty in 1000 gals.</th>
<th>Hongkong Value in $1,000</th>
<th>Total Qty in 1000 Gals.</th>
<th>Total Value in $1,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1913</td>
<td>5,858</td>
<td>2,659</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>5,997</td>
<td>2,734</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>4,901</td>
<td>1,947</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4,968</td>
<td>1,978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>4,649</td>
<td>3,896</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>4,816</td>
<td>4,038</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>6,048</td>
<td>6,808</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>439</td>
<td>7,180</td>
<td>8,120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>7,436</td>
<td>8,690</td>
<td>897</td>
<td>1,356</td>
<td>9,061</td>
<td>11,077</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>3,128</td>
<td>2,041</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>3,633</td>
<td>2,470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>10,162</td>
<td>7,591</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>10,545</td>
<td>7,891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>77,931</td>
<td>11,964</td>
<td>7,047</td>
<td>1,019</td>
<td>84,978</td>
<td>12,983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>76,447</td>
<td>10,293</td>
<td>4,083</td>
<td>663</td>
<td>80,530</td>
<td>10,956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>98,125</td>
<td>10,954</td>
<td>2,595</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>100,720</td>
<td>11,276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>80,333</td>
<td>8,811</td>
<td>2,462</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>82,795</td>
<td>9,129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>75,043</td>
<td>9,670</td>
<td>12,770</td>
<td>1,884</td>
<td>87,613</td>
<td>11,554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>97,784</td>
<td>12,034</td>
<td>10,675</td>
<td>1,288</td>
<td>108,459</td>
<td>13,322</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data compiled from The United States Foreign Commerce And Navigation.
![Table Image]

### Table 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>IMPT</th>
<th>OUTPT</th>
<th>Value in 10,000 Gals.</th>
<th>Value in 1,000 Gals.</th>
<th>Value in 100 Gals.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/1/1970</td>
<td>123.2</td>
<td>123.3</td>
<td>123.4</td>
<td>123.5</td>
<td>123.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2/1/1970</td>
<td>123.7</td>
<td>123.8</td>
<td>123.9</td>
<td>124.0</td>
<td>124.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/1/1970</td>
<td>124.2</td>
<td>124.3</td>
<td>124.4</td>
<td>124.5</td>
<td>124.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/1/1970</td>
<td>124.7</td>
<td>124.8</td>
<td>124.9</td>
<td>125.0</td>
<td>125.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/1/1970</td>
<td>125.2</td>
<td>125.3</td>
<td>125.4</td>
<td>125.5</td>
<td>125.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table above provides data on the import and export values for a specific period, with measurements in different units.
With the growth of various industries using the tung oil and new discoveries for the use of such oil, the United States will still have to look to China for supplies inspite of the present energetic movement in tung tree cultivation in Florida. Mr. Williamson in a recent article entitled "Production of Tung Oil Lusty Infant Industry in Florida." said, "Undoubtedly Chinese tung oil would be used for many other purposes in this country, if the supply were available."; and again this authority said, "The demand is so much greater than the supply that even if we are to plant many thousands of acres more each year it would require a generation or two to catch up with it."

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